

Bomb destroys BA agency

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — A powerful bomb badly damaged a British Airways ticket agent's office here on Sunday, injuring one man, police said. A man seen taking a bag to the building housing the office and then running away without it two minutes before the blast had been arrested, they said. Police said the office was empty at the time but refused to give further information. Police and witnesses originally identified the office, the Aviona Travel Agency, as a British Airways office. Witnesses said the suspect appeared to be an Afghan and was caught by passers-by in the busy Saddar Bazaar where the office is located. Four people died in January when a bomb shattered the office of Pakistan International Airlines a few blocks from Sunday's blast.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Iraq: Major Iranian bridge bombed

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said Sunday its air force jet fighters blew up the Kaflanko Bridge, a rail road junction linking Iran to the Soviet Union and Turkey. A military spokesman told the Iraqi News Agency the concrete bridge was destroyed at 3:11 p.m. by squadrons of military aircraft. The 340-metre-long, 40-metre-high structure near the city of Miandeh west of the Caspian Sea was "totally destroyed," said the spokesman. He said Iraqi warplanes also raided two Iranian military camps later in the day, when about 50 Iranian military vehicles were wrecked at the border-side Lalich Hamran Bridge and the Koklai barracks. In another development, another military spokesman dismissed as "untrue" an Iranian report about heavy fighting in the southern Iraqi Fao Peninsula. (See story below).

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Bomb defused at Spanish-U.S. centre

BILBAO (AP) — A bomb planted near a window at the Spanish-U.S. cultural association building was defused by police early Sunday, officials said. Police said they received an anonymous call from a person who said the bomb had been planted at the building and would explode in a few minutes. The building was once used as an American consulate. The caller did not indicate what group might be responsible for planting the bomb.

EC meets today on ties with U.S.

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) foreign ministers will try to heal the widening rift in relations with the United States on Monday when they hold their third meeting in eight days on the Libya crisis. "Most of us will be desperately trying to prevent further political strains," one senior EC diplomat said, adding that the near certainty of a new transatlantic trade war made it vital to calm political tensions within the Western alliance.

PLO council to meet in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — The Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will meet here on April 29 to discuss the Palestinian issue, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Sunday. It quoted a Palestinian official as saying Palestine National Council Speaker, Sheikh Abdul Hakim Al Sa'eb would chair the two-day session. The agency earlier reported that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had arrived in the Iraqi capital for a brief visit.

Israel to institute summer time

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli cabinet decided on Sunday to implement daylight savings time during the summer months, contradicting an earlier ruling by an ultra-orthodox government minister not to move the clock forward. The recommendation must be accepted by the man who turned it down in the first place, Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz. But Peretz told Israel Radio he regarded the recommendation as a decision. The cabinet proposed that the summer clock be enforced for more than three months, starting May 17 and ending Sept. 6.

ANC leader buried in homeland

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Authorities of a black homeland on Sunday buried an African National Congress (ANC) leader who was a cousin of the group's leader, Nelson Mandela, against the wishes of relatives and political allies. The body of Chief Sahata Dalinyebo, who died in self-exile in Zambia on April 7, was taken from a funeral home in Transkei by the homeland's former president, Kaiser Matanzima, in defiance of a court order. The body of the chief, who was 57 when he died, was then buried in the presence of homeland officials and an estimated 300 Transkei soldiers. (Earlier story on page 8)

INSIDE

Egypt renews call for talks on international violence, page 2
Arab Thought Forum meets today to debate Arab security, page 3
CIA rebuilds covert role under Director Casey, page 4
When oil waves goodbye, page 5
Oxford United wins Milk Cup, page 6
ADB to lend more in 1986, page 7
Aquino urges Communist rebels to negotiate peace, page 8

Gorbachev: Moscow is ready for 'serious steps' towards peace

Soviet leader implies willingness to hold second summit with Reagan

POTSDAM, East Germany (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said on Sunday the Soviet Union has ready for "serious steps" towards peace but warned that Washington was poisoning the atmosphere between the superpowers.

Asked by journalists during a visit to Potsdam in East Germany if he still considered a second summit with President Ronald Reagan possible this year, Mr. Gorbachev replied that Moscow was still willing to take steps to improve East-West relations.

"If the United States realises it is necessary to take this path we are ready. If it goes on as it is today, trying to poison the atmosphere and heighten tensions, this will throw a shadow over a future meeting," he added.

His criticism appeared to refer to U.S. military action against Libya, which has been fiercely condemned by Moscow, and made clear that prospects for a second summit would hinge on Washington's conduct towards Tripoli. The two superpower leaders agreed at their Geneva summit in November to meet this year in Washington. No date has been set.

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze were to meet next month to discuss preparations for the Washington summit, but the Soviets cancelled the lower-level meeting in response to the U.S. air strikes on Libya last Tuesday.

The Soviet leader recently offered to meet Mr. Reagan in Europe to discuss a nuclear test ban, and it was not clear if his comments Sunday referred to a meeting in Europe or in Washington.

The Soviet cancellation of the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting was seen in the West as a blow to prospects for a second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in the coming months, although some U.S. officials said they believed it was only a temporary setback.

"We are ready for serious steps towards peace," Mr. Gorbachev said on Sunday, but refused to be

drawn on whether he thought the summit would definitely go ahead. He was speaking at a brief encounter with reporters during a visit to the Potsdam mansion where Soviet leader Josef Stalin signed accords on the occupation of Germany with British and U.S. leaders in 1945.

The Soviet Union condemned the U.S. attack on Libya as aggression and accused Washington of creating a dangerous new situation in the world.

But Mr. Gorbachev indicated he was still ready to continue a dialogue with the United States by launching fresh proposals for conventional arms cuts when he addressed the East German Communist Party Congress in East Berlin on Friday.

Washington has indicated that it would prefer the next summit, a follow-up to the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva, to take place in early summer but would accept a later date if necessary.

Referring to the Geneva agreement to meet in the United States this year and in the Soviet Union next year, Mr. Reagan has already warned that if Mr. Gorbachev refuses to come to the West this year he will cancel plans to visit Moscow in 1987.

Death toll from American raid goes up to 39 in Libyan capital

TRIPOLI (Agencies) — The death toll from the American bombing raids on Libya rose to 39 on Saturday when a 55-year-old man died from his injuries, hospital officials said.

A doctor told reporters who toured Tripoli's central hospital that the toll would go still higher because two men in comas with head injuries were not expected to live.

Sudan's Defence Minister Major-General Osman Abdullah Mohammed, who arrived on Saturday on an official visit, toured the hospital on Sunday and rounded on the United States.

"What I have seen this morning is just disgusting. Nothing can forgive attacking civilians," Maj. Gen. Mohammed told journalists. "Attacking a peaceful country on the grounds that it is the centre of terrorism is a deception and the terrorism charges against Libya are not based on any facts," he added.

Another African defence minister, Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani Boukhari from Burkina Faso, also toured the hospital.

He branded the raids "an act of cowardice... we have seen that the

targets of these raids were civilian."

Among patients was seven-year-old Hassan Bashir, still unconscious with head injuries. Doctors said he would survive but would have permanent brain damage.

Hospital officials said most of the injuries were caused by the crash of concrete from collapsing apartment buildings in the residential neighbourhood of Bani Ashour in central Tripoli.

One of the patients seen Sunday was 25-year-old Khaled Mohammed Zakher, wounded on Saturday when an unexploded bomb detonated in a Tripoli street. Doctors said he would live, despite losing an arm. Two young boys were also injured in the incident.

Tripoli Radio warned citizens that unexploded bombs would be detonated on Sunday and not to be alarmed by the blasts.

Libya's official news agency JANA said people's congresses from all over the country sent cables to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi offering to form suicide squads "to destroy everything American."

The United Arab Emirates

daily Al Ittihad reported on Sunday that Libyan and Soviet experts have salvaged from the Mediterranean the wreckage of a U.S. F-111 bomber, crippled in Tuesday's air raids on Libya.

Quoting unnamed Libyan sources, it said the bodies of two American pilots were also recovered and taken to Tripoli.

The remains of the fighter were flown to the Soviet Union for surveys, it added.

U.S. defence officials said one of 18 air force F-111s, which took part in the strikes, was apparently hit by Libyan fire and failed to return to base.

In another development, Libya said Sunday it had protested to international organisations over "interceptions" by carrier-based U.S. jet fighters of civilian airliners bound for Tripoli over the Mediterranean.

Mudarak Al Shama, director of civil aviation, told journalists the interceptions constituted "piracy and state terrorism organised against civilian airliners."

He cited examples of interceptions as early as February

Regent visits centre for deaf in Salt and praises efforts to rehabilitate handicapped

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Sunday visited the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf in Salt and inaugurated an annex and opened an exhibition to mark the International Week for the Deaf.

The exhibition displays drawings, embroideries and educational aids prepared by the institute's deaf students. Prince Hassan toured the exhibition and later commended the efforts of supervisors and their sincere endeavours to promote social work and rehabilitate handicapped children in the Kingdom.

Prince Hassan also voiced appreciation for the institute's vocational training experiment, which, he said, represented "a successful laboratory" that ought to be copied by other institutes.

Prince Hassan conveyed to the officials and supervisors greetings from His Majesty King Hussein and his appreciation of the institute's work.

At the inauguration ceremony, Bishop Elias Khouri from the Anglican Church in Jordan praised Prince Hassan's concern to support social and humanitarian work and spoke about the institute's activities and programmes and objectives.

Several children also spoke and presented national songs and a variety programme. The governor of Balqa was among other officials attending the ceremony.

The institute, the first of its type in Jordan, was opened by King Hussein in 1964. It offers male and female deaf children a variety of academic and vocational training. The new annex contains a multipurpose hall, warehouses, indoor sports and gymnasium, halls and other facilities that cost JD 75,000.

According to Ismail Abdul Qader, director of special education at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, visits to institutes for the deaf by officials



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Sunday visits the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf at Salt (Petra photo)

and the public have been prepared for this week. He said the programme also entails film shows about deaf children, seminars and lectures about rehabilitating handicapped children.

According to Mr. Abdul Qader, around 700 children around the country now benefit from government programmes at centres

for the deaf in Qweismeh, Russeif and Irbid as well as Zarqa, Karak, Salt and Yajouz. The children, he said, were being offered training in a variety of trades and handicrafts and programmes were being planned in cooperation with the Queen Alia Fund for Social Welfare and the University of Jordan.

Egyptian premier due here next week

AMMAN (J.T.) — Egyptian Prime Minister Ali Lutfi is expected to arrive here on April 28 for an official three-day visit to Jordan during which he would hold talks with senior Jordanian officials and attend meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee.

The committee, which is co-chaired by Mr. Lutfi and Prime Minister Zaki Rifai, was formed 16 months ago to guide and supervise Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation in the fields of trade, education, culture, communications and socio-economic issues.

Apart from attending the meetings, Mr. Ali and Mr. Rifai will also hold talks on various issues of mutual concern to Jordan and Egypt.

The joint committee met last in Cairo in December when Mr. Rifai visited Egypt at the head of a high-level delegation which included cabinet members. At the conclusion of the Cairo meeting, Jordan and Egypt signed several protocols on cooperation in trade, higher education, economy, culture and communications.

The committee was formed on Oct. 12, 1984, after Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak made a three-day visit to Jordan following the Kingdom's Sept. 25 announcement that it was restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt after a five-year break.

After the joint higher committee was announced, both countries established special panels to outline and study a framework for cooperation in various fields in order to serve and achieve both countries' mutual interests and goals.

Iraq calls on Iran to accept non-aligned arbitration in war

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Iraq urged Iran on Sunday to accept the arbitration of the Non-Aligned Movement to end the Gulf war.

Addressing the closing session of the movement's foreign ministers' meeting, Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said his country was ready for a "peaceful, just and honourable" settlement based on the principles of the movement, international law and the U.N. Charter.

Iran stormed out of the meeting on Saturday, contending that the final declaration failed to name Iraq as "aggressor" and equated the two countries.

Differences over the Iran-Iraq war and the Western Sahara dispute forced delegates to extend the four-day meeting to Sunday (See page 2). The foreign ministers met at a special plenary session to sort out differences over the final declaration. Failure to reach consensus on the Iran-Iraq war forced

the delegates to leave out the section on the conflict from the declaration.

Mr. Aziz blamed Iran for the stalemate and rejected the allegations against his country. "We are back to 1983 as Iran has again obstructed all good efforts of the movement," Mr. Aziz said.

Iran and Iraq, which have been at war since September 1980, are both members of the movement. Their foreign ministers traded sharp exchanges during a five-hour meeting Thursday night, accusing each other of starting the war.

Mr. Aziz said Sunday that Iran rejected all comprehensive agreements and "resorted to pick and choose what suited it best from international agreements."

Referring to the appeal made by movement delegates to end the conflict, he said, "we are one with you to achieve a just and honourable peace and to raise high the banner of the movement to re-

force its role at the international level."

Meanwhile Iran reported fierce fighting on Sunday on the southern tip of Iraq's Fao Peninsula after a heavy Iraqi counter-attack on Iranian positions overnight.

A war communique quoted by Tehran Radio claimed 1,000 Iraqis had been killed and that Iranian forces had surrounded two Iranian brigades and one armoured brigade.

Ship hit in Gulf

Marine salvage executives in the Gulf told AP Iranian air force helicopter gunships on Sunday raided a Turkish-owned oil tanker in the Gulf waters north of Qatar, killing one crewman and injuring three others.

They said the 142,000-ton Atlas-1 sustained a rocket, fired by a helicopter, which set fire to the accommodations quarters.

Israel denies role in Syrian bombings

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli defence ministry sources on Sunday denied charges from Syria that Israeli intelligence agents engineered a wave of highway bombings attacks on Syrian buses.

Syria released a statement on Saturday saying that an inquiry showed last week's bombings "were the work of the Israeli intelligence through its agents in Lebanon."

The Syrian government statement did not specify how many people were killed and wounded in at least 27 people were killed and about 100 wounded in the bombings at the Mediterranean cities of Latakia, Tartous and Mashtal Helou.

The high-ranking defence sources, demanded anonymity, told the Associated Press that Syria's charges were "false" and Israel had nothing to do with the bombings.

In Paris on Friday, an anonymous telephone caller to a Western news agency claiming to represent a group called the "October 17 movement for the liberation of the Syrian people" claimed responsibility for the bombings.

"The military branch of the October 17 movement for the liberation of the Syrian people carried out last Tuesday, in collaboration with other Syrian nationalist forces, seven operations directed against the Syrian secret services charged with the protection of (President) Hafez Al Assad," the caller said.

Yamani: OPEC is 'long, long way' from agreement

GENEVA (AP) — Oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) broke off deliberations on Sunday, still searching for agreement on production controls aimed at boosting prices, officials said.

The ministers said they would reconvene on Monday.

Emerging from Sunday's session, which lasted less than one hour, the oil minister of Saudi Arabia said OPEC was "a long, long way" from agreement.

Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, in his first public comments since the talks began last Tuesday, said during a chance encounter with reporters that the ministers were "working hard" but not yet in agreement on a proposal for limiting members' oil production.

Sheikh Yamani declined to provide any details on the discussions.

Mana Saeed Oteiba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, echoed Sheikh Yamani's comments by saying the oil ministers still were "far away" from an accord.

James Audu, the official OPEC spokesman, told reporters the ministers would reconvene Monday morning. He also said the officials were continuing to seek unanimous agreement on production controls and that they had not yet begun discussing how to share an overall production limit.

Last December, OPEC declared that its members no longer were bound by production restraints and that the group would fight non-OPEC oil producers for a bigger share of the market. OPEC currently holds about a one-third share of the world market.

Heavy rebel casualties reported in Afghan battle

ISLAMABAD (R) — About 170 Afghan rebels have been killed trying to break a Soviet and Afghan government siege against guerrillas holding parts of the southern city of Kandahar, travellers and wounded from the fighting said Sunday.

Soviet and Afghan forces encircled and attacked Kandahar's old city last Monday to try to flush out rebels who control its bazaars, they said in the Pakistani city of Quetta.

The rebels said they shot down two helicopters over the city on Sunday but were suffering under the heavy bombing and artillery attacks, they said.

Peshawar-based rebels reported Soviet jets were bombing and shelling guerrilla positions around the clock in renewed fighting near a key guerrilla base

near the Pakistani border. The attacks appeared to be a "second wave," Zhawar commander Jalaluddin Haqqani predicted after a bloody drive against rebel supply lines near Zhawar tapered off over a week ago.

One traveller who reached Quetta from Kandahar on Sunday told journalists there: "I couldn't find a single spot in the city where there was no fighting. There were explosions everywhere."

He and the wounded now crowding hospitals in the border towns of Chaman and Pishin north of Quetta reported door-to-door fighting in Kandahar, which some rebels call the "Beirut of Afghanistan."

Quetta-based rebels said over 5,000 guerrillas had come from all parts of Kandahar province to attack the Soviet and Afghan forces.

Non-aligned meeting ends with condemnation of U.S. air raid

Delegates bitterly split over Gulf war

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Non-aligned countries Sunday ended a meeting dominated by the U.S. air attacks on Libya by denouncing Washington and international terrorism, but failed to reach a consensus on the Gulf war.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati led a walk-out by his delegation during the closing minutes of the meeting after India, current chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, called for an immediate end to the six-year-old war.

A section in the group's political resolution on the war was dropped after a 14-hour, all-night final session marked by angry arguments on its wording.

Meeting ahead of a summit in Harare this September, the non-aligned, group strongly attacked Washington for last Tuesday's air raids on Libya, but excluded "legitimate struggles" from its condemnation of international terrorism.

Later, Indian Foreign Minister Balu Ram Bhagat left for Tripoli at the head of a six-member delegation to offer the group's support to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

The four-day meeting also threatened to stall at one stage over sharp differences between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

While Pakistan called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Afghan Foreign

Minister Shah Mohammad Dost charged that Pakistan had hindered U.N.-sponsored peace talks by assisting Muslim rebels fighting the Kabul government.

U.N. mediator Diego Cordovez announced a breakthrough Saturday after both countries agreed to consider his new proposals as a basis for negotiations in Geneva next month.

The meeting, which began with an emergency session to condemn the U.S. air attacks, was also marked by angry speeches by Libyan Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Al Mansour.

Conference sources said after intense discussion on whether to name the United States, the political resolution criticised "developments in the Mediterranean region resulting from repeated U.S. aggression and provocation against Libya thereby seriously endangering peace and stability in the region and in the whole world."

The final resolution also broke fresh ground by defining international terrorism as acts which "endanger or take innocent human lives, jeopardise fundamental freedoms and have an

increasingly deleterious effect on international relations."

Reflecting its support for groups like the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the non-aligned group said:

"The legitimate struggles of peoples under colonial or racist regimes and all forms of foreign domination and occupation... in particular the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine... can in no way be considered or equated with terrorism."

The political resolution accused Washington of using terrorist practices in Nicaragua and said the United States was aggravating unrest in Central America.

The resolution condemned "sabotage, air and naval attacks, the mining of (Nicaragua's) maritime ports and the imposition of coercive economic measures."

In a sign of lasting strains among member countries, both Iran and Iraq criticised the Non-Aligned Movement for not naming the other country as the aggressor.

Mr. Velayati charged that Iraq had used chemical weapons against Iranian forces and bombed its civilian population.

For the first time, a non-aligned declaration included a section on nuclear energy. The section, included at Argentina's insistence, criticised reluctance of developed nations to transfer atomic technology to the Third World for economic and social development.

It was the "inalienable right of all developing countries" to harness atomic energy for peaceful purposes, it said.

India and Argentina, two leaders of the movement, have advanced nuclear capabilities. India demonstrated its capability to manufacture atomic weapons by detonating an underground nuclear device in May 1974.

The conference pledged the determination of member-nations to force the big powers to accept the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

The economic declaration, whose adoption was delayed by differences over composition of the economic committee, called for collective self-reliance among Third World nations to reduce their dependence on developed countries (see page 7).

Mr. Bhagat said India was happy that the movement's chairmanship will be passing to a new nation which "symbolises the spirit of resurgence."

Concluding the conference, Mr. Bhagat said, "We have no doubt that Zimbabwe and its prime minister will be able to lead the movement to greater successes in the next three years."

Asked whether Iran would boycott the Harare summit, Mr. Velayati said: "We are active members of the Non-Aligned Movement and we shall continue to be so."

Tehran paper urges attacks on U.K.

TEHRAN (R) — Iran should reconsider its relations with Britain and punish it for allowing U.S. warplanes to use bases in England to raid Libya, Islamic Republic newspaper said Sunday. In a strongly worded editorial, which called Englishmen both "dirty pigs" and "crafty foxes," the newspaper said the slogan "Death to England" should be shouted in the same breath as "Death to America."

"British ears have been boxed," it said, in apparent reference to the killing of British kidnap hostages in Lebanon, "but Margaret Thatcher's government was a partner in America's crime. Britain must be punished."

"Muslim states... must attack British interests just as they attack American interests all over the world. The British flag... must be set on fire," it said.

Islamic Republic newspaper reflects some Iranian foreign policy thinking. So far, however, demonstrations or the summoning of British diplomats to the Foreign Ministry have not been used to show any official anger with Britain over the raid on Libya, a close political and military ally of Iran.

Iranian officials speaking in public have laid primary blame for the raid on the United States, and before Sunday's editorial secondary blame was laid on some Arab states for their lack of resistance to military action against

Libya. Britain's participation was noted third.

Although Iran has a full embassy in London, the British mission in Tehran has been called the interests section at the Swedish embassy since British diplomats withdrew during the U.S. hostage crisis of 1979-81.

The arrival of the new head of mission, Hugh Arbuthnot, has been delayed for months after Britain did not accept Iran's choice of Hossein Malek as new head for its embassy in London. Diplomats said the refusal was on the grounds of his apparent involvement with the seizure of the U.S. embassy here.

Iran and Britain have nevertheless enjoyed up to one billion dollars worth of trade in some years since the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

Meanwhile the British government began a campaign aimed at countering public disquiet over Mrs. Thatcher's decision to allow U.S. bombers to launch raids on Libya from bases in Britain.

At least four cabinet ministers scheduled weekend appearances or issued statements defending Britain's position after an opinion poll showed 66 per cent of Britons opposed the bombing and 71 per cent believed Mrs. Thatcher was wrong to have supported it.

Thousands demonstrated against the bombing in London and other cities Saturday.

"I believe any other British government in the past, certainly any previous Labour government, would on balance have taken the same decision because the stakes on the table were so high," Home Secretary (Interior Minister) Douglas Hurd said in a speech to a Conservative conference in Newcastle.

He said Britain was right to allow 18 F-111 aircraft to take off from bases in Britain and at the same time be called on the rest of Europe to act in concert against terrorism.

"I believe our task now is to build up these alternative measures for dealing not just with Libya — because Libya is not the font of all terrorism — to make ourselves better equipped to deal with terrorism as a whole," he said.

Northern Ireland Secretary Tom King accused Col. Qadhafi of helping to arm and train the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

He issued a statement calling Libyan soldiers the "terrorist partners" of IRA guerrillas fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Opposition leaders and political commentators have criticised Mrs. Thatcher and her Conservative government for endangering Britons with their support for the U.S. action.

Mrs. Thatcher has defended her decision but has advised Britons to be on the alert for reprisals.

Mubarak reiterates call for meeting on terrorism

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak Sunday reiterated an Egyptian call for an international conference on terrorism, as parliament endorsed a government call to extend emergency powers for two more years.

Mr. Mubarak said it was imperative at this stage to convene an international conference on terrorism to stem violence.

Robbers raid Sudanese village

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Ethiopian robbers raided a Sudanese village on the Ethiopian border, killing at least 14 villagers and stealing 50,000 Sudanese pounds (\$20,000), the state-owned newspaper Al-Ayam said Sunday.

The paper said a gang of shiftas — which means robbers in the Ethiopian language — attacked the village of Birka Norein, 250 kilometres south of the south eastern Sudanese city of Gedarf.

CAABU stages fast in support of Palestinian prisoners

LONDON — The Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU) staged a sponsored fast on April 17 to raise money for the families of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails. Members and supporters of the council were invited to take part for between one and 24 hours.

The fast was one of a series of events being organised by CAABU to draw attention to the plight of Palestinian detainees. Between noon and 4 p.m. on April 17 an assembly was staged in St. James' Church in Piccadilly at which testimonies of prisoners were read out. Similar events were scheduled in other towns.

CAABU's action was designed to mirror activities in the occupied West Bank, where the recently formed Committee to Confront the Iron Fist, established jointly by Palestinians and Israelis, was organising peaceful demonstrations and fasts. The committee had designated April 17 International Prisoners' Day — CAABU Bulletin.

Libyans uneasy about future; angry over U.S. raid

By Robert H. Reid
Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Libya — Far from inspiring widespread opposition to Col. Muammar Qadhafi, the American raid on Libyan targets has sharpened public anger against the United States.

"People are very angry at the Americans," said one East Asian student who spoke on condition he not be named. "The people are afraid the Americans will come back."

Since the raid on Tripoli, Benghazi and other targets before dawn Tuesday, Libyan officials have restricted movements of foreign reporters, largely confining them to a downtown hotel unless they leave with an official escort.

The restrictions make it impossible to conduct any broad public survey of the mood in this Mediterranean capital.

Still, the signs of public unease are clear.

The secret police carefully watch the balconies of reporters' hotel rooms facing Tripoli harbour to prevent them from photographing naval gunboats and an aging World War II submarine anchored there.

Western reporters who do manage to elude security guards in the hotel lobby are sometimes stopped on the streets by ordinary Libyans, fearful their capital is swarming with American spies.

One Western reporter was stopped by two young men as he walked to the offices of British Caledonian Airways. "Who are you?" one of the young men bar-

2nd group of American evacuees arrive in Nairobi from Khartoum

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — A second planeload of American evacuees from Sudan arrived in Nairobi early Sunday morning, the U.S. embassy said.

The chartered jet carrying 130 passengers arrived at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport at 12:30 a.m. (2130 GMT) Saturday. There also were one Briton, 18 Canadians and 10 other passengers of various nationalities aboard, the American embassy said.

The majority of the passengers were dependents of American diplomats assigned to the embassy in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital. They were taken to a downtown Nairobi luxury hotel where they joined the first group of evacuees.

The embassy did not identify the plane used to bring in the second group of evacuees, except to say it was a charter.

The U.S. government has not said whether there will be any more evacuations from Sudan.

With the second flight, there have been more than 300 people evacuated from Sudan to neighbouring Kenya. The embassy in Khartoum had said last week that there were 200 employees assigned to the embassy and an equal number of dependents.

Embassy officials have said the evacuees will spend several days in Nairobi before heading for various destinations. Many of the Americans have said they intend to go back to the United States for a while.

The first Americans evacuated from Sudan over fear of Libyan reprisals and the shooting of an embassy staff member arrived here Friday. That plane, a chartered DC10 belonging to the West German airline Lufthansa, carried 175 passengers.

Airlift organisers are using non-U.S. planes because Sudan's Petroleum Workers' Union decided not to service American aircraft or ships in protest against the air strikes on Libya.

Washington decided to evacuate non-essential diplomatic personnel and dependents because of Libyan threats to attack Americans following the U.S. air raids on Libya.

American warplanes bombed the Libyan capital, Tripoli, and the eastern city of Benghazi on Tuesday.

Libya is Sudan's north western neighbour.

Tuesday night, a U.S. embassy communications specialist was shot and critically wounded in Khartoum by an unknown assailant.

Meanwhile Sudanese investigators have found "important clues" in the shooting of the U.S. embassy employee, the Interior minister said.

Khartoum's resident representative for the United Nations, Winston Pratley, said Sunday that about 30 non-essential U.N. staff and dependents also would be leaving Sudan, via commercial flights.

Gen. Abbas Medani, whose Interior Ministry is responsible for criminal investigations, told the state-owned newspaper Al-Ayam on Friday that Criminal Investigation Department agents have "reached important clues" in the shooting.

He did not specify what the clues were but said his men had made "good progress" toward finding the actual assailants and the instigators of the attack.

Gen. Medani said he expects that "the coming days will reveal all the facts."

An embassy communicator identified by a colleague as William Calkins suffered grave head wounds, a bullet lodged in his brain, when attacked on a residential street near Libya's diplomatic mission.

The shooting occurred several hours after Libyan media urged attacks against Americans and U.S. interests to retaliate for American air strikes against Libya Tuesday morning. But U.S. and Sudanese officials have announced no evidence implicating Libyans.

Sudan denounced the air raids, and thousands of Sudanese demonstrated in the streets against them. On Saturday, Defence Minister Osman Abdallah left for Tripoli with messages for Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi from Sudanese strong man Abdul Rahman Swaroudah and Prime Minister Al Gazouly Dafaallah.

When the reporter explained that he was an American journalist on his way to the airport office, the young man snapped, "good, go home."

Another Foreign reporter slipped away from the hotel in a taxi for an appointment at a Western embassy, only to have the driver take him direct to a police station. The police then brought him back to the hotel.

Some West European embassies report an increase in the number of Libyans inquiring about visas.

"This stage of the Libyan-American crisis is over for the moment," said one West European diplomat, who refused to be identified by name or nationality. "But it will be a long time before this place returns to normal."

The mystery surrounding Col. Qadhafi's whereabouts immediately after the raid served to heighten apprehension. The feeling that the city was under siege was also intensified by anti-aircraft batteries which shook the skies for three nights after the American attack, despite Washington's assertions that it had not sent warplanes again.

Except for a brief clip showing Col. Qadhafi meeting with the Soviet ambassador after the raid, the officially styled "guide of the revolution" made no appearance until Wednesday night when he delivered a nationally televised speech denouncing the American attack.

A television film aired the following evening showed him touring a Tripoli hospital to comfort victims of the raid, and provided

taken to a press conference Friday with indications they would meet Col. Qadhafi. But his deputy, staff Maj. Abdul Salam Jaloud, appeared instead.

Major Jaloud denied any rift in the Libyan leadership and branded reports of unrest in the military as "a dream of the American administration."

Last Wednesday Libyan officials first denied there had been any shooting near Col. Qadhafi's headquarters in the Bah Al Aziza Barracks, although the gunfire broke out while reporters were there.

Later the officials explained the troops were firing at suspicious aircraft, although reporters saw several soldiers firing horizontally and not toward the sky.

The government propaganda machine is presenting the crisis as a David-and-Goliath struggle by a brave but small people against a mighty superpower. It appears to be having some success among a people who gained their independence in 1951 after centuries of domination by the Romans, the Vandals, the Byzantines, far-away Arab emperors, Ottoman sultans, the Italians, the British and the French.

Tripoli Radio carries daily harangues charging the United States with attempting a barbaric, fascist aggression.

State television and radio provided live coverage of Friday's funerals in Tripoli of 19 victims of the raid. Mourners shouted for Jihad — holy war. Each casket at the public funeral was marked with the word shaheed — martyr.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 7111	22:45	Evening Show Cont.
16:00	23:00	News Summary
16:30	23:45	Evening Show Cont.
17:00	24:00	Close down
PROGRAMME ONE		
16:00	16:30	Koran
16:30	17:00	Cartoons
17:00	17:30	Micky Mouse
17:30	18:00	Children programme
18:00	18:30	Small Wonder
18:30	19:00	Arabic Series
19:00	19:30	Local programme
19:30	20:00	News in Arabic
20:00	20:30	Arabic series
20:30	21:00	Tomorrow's programme
21:00	21:30	Arabic Film
21:30	22:00	News Summary
22:00	22:30	Arabic Film (cont.)
PROGRAMME TWO		
18:00	18:30	Le Magazine Littéraire
18:30	19:00	News in French
19:00	19:30	Magazine Sportif (French)
19:30	20:00	News in Hebrew
20:00	20:30	Towards 2000
20:30	21:00	News in Arabic
21:00	21:30	Carol Burnett And Friends
21:30	22:00	Heart of the High Country
22:00	22:30	News in English
22:30	23:00	Dallas
RADIO JORDAN		
88.5 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM		
& partly on 95.60 KHz, SW		
Tel: 77111-19		
07:00	07:30	Light Music
07:30	08:00	Morning Show
08:00	08:30	Morning Show
08:30	09:00	News Summary
09:00	09:30	Pop Session
09:30	10:00	News Summary
10:00	10:30	Pop Session Cont.
10:30	11:00	News Summary
11:00	11:30	Pop Session Cont.
11:30	12:00	News Bulletin
12:00	12:30	Instrumental
12:30	13:00	Over a Cup of Tea
13:00	13:30	Concert Hour
13:30	14:00	Instrumental
14:00	14:30	Old Favorites
14:30	15:00	Discovering Music
15:00	15:30	Pop Session
15:30	16:00	News Summary
16:00	16:30	Sports Round-up
16:30	17:00	Musical
17:00	17:30	News Bulletin
17:30	18:00	Date with a Star
18:00	18:30	Evening Show
18:30	19:00	News Summary
19:00	19:30	Evening Show Cont.
19:30	20:00	News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

Show. Clock
News Summary
Show. Clock
Close down

SERVICE

3 KHz

The Heat of the
Seditions
10:00 Tuesday
10:30 Letterbox
Week 69:00
Jabal Solutions
10:00 Tuesday-Four
News 11:00
11:30 Sarah and
Ray
11:45 of the Day
12:00 World News
12:15
News: Look
Clock 13:00
Hittiteville USA
13:00 News about
for Tomorrow
10 Radio News
14:00
14:00 World News
14:00 News Sum-
mary 17:00
17:00 A Short Walk
10 Radio News
18:00
18:00 News 19:00
19:00 The Criminal
Mind 20:00
20:00 The World
20:00 Sports
21:00
21:00 Outlook
22:00
22:00 News 23:00
23:00 News Summary
24:00
24:00 News
00:15 Guitar
00:15
01:00
01:00 Today
01:30 Financial
01:45 Sports
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FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Alshamiah
— Astoria
— Kotsa Salan

Amin Kewar and Sons Company, Tel. 622324-9 at your service.

ARRIVALS

09:55	.....	Sana'a	(YF)
10:15	.....	Sana'a	(RU)
10:35	.....	Kuwait	(RJ)
10:45	.....	Muscat, Dubai	(RJ)
10:45	.....	Aqaba	(RJ)
11:00	.....	Damascus	(RJ)
11:00	.....	Cairo	(RU)
11:00	.....	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain	(RJ)
11:30	.....	Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Dubai	(UF)
13:05	.....	Kuwait	(NU)
15:30	.....	Istanbul	(TK)
16:10	.....	Jeddah, Medina	(SY)
18:30	.....	Cairo	(RU)
19:15	.....	Casablanca, Tunis	(RJ)
19:25	.....	Beirut	(MEA)
19:35	.....	Cairo	(MS)
19:45	.....	Bangkok	(RJ)
19:45	.....	Baghdad	(IA)
01:25	.....	Baghdad	(RJ)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

An increase in temperature is expected, with the appearance of medium and high clouds. Northerly moderate winds will change into southerly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be dusty, with northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

Amman	.....	13/29
Aqaba	.....	13/34
Deserts	.....	12/30
Jordan Valley	.....	17/36

DEPARTURES

07:40	.....	Damascus, Athens	(OA)
08:20	.....	Aqaba	(RJ)
10:40	.....	Frankfurt	(LH)
12:30	.....	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles	(RJ)
13:00	.....	Larnaca, Paris	(RJ)
13:15	.....	Medina, Cairo	(MS)
14:15	.....	Frankfurt, Copenhagen	(RJ)
14:30	.....	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi	(GF)
14:45	.....	Cairo	(RU)
15:35	.....	Kuwait	(KU)
16:30	.....	Istanbul	(TK)
17:00	.....	Medina, Jeddah	(SV)
18:00	.....	Cairo	(RU)
18:30	.....	Kuwait, Dhahran	(RJ)
20:45	.....	Bahrain, Damascus	(RJ)
21:00	.....	Damascus	(RJ)
21:10	.....	Baghdad	(RJ)
21:15	.....	Jeddah	(RJ)
21:15	.....	Cairo	(RU)
22:00	.....	Baghdad	(IA)
22:15	.....	Abu Dhabi, Dubai	(RJ)

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 27, Aqaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 31 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

	Sunday rates	Local selling rates in JLD
Belgian franc	76.4/77.6
Dutch guilder	139.1/140.1
French franc	49.2/49.8
Italian Lira	20.8/21.2
Japanese yen (for 100)	199.5/202.4
Swedish crown	49.2/49.8
Swiss franc	187.3/190.1
U.K. sterling pound	527.6/534.3
U.S. dollar	347.8/351.5
W. German mark	156.8/159.2

NEWS IN BRIEF

Majali meets Interpol official

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director General Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Saturday met with the Secretary General of the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) for discussions on strengthening scopes of cooperation between the department and Interpol. The Interpol secretary general arrived here from Bahrain earlier Saturday on a several-day visit to Jordan upon an invitation from the PSD. During his stay he will visit a number of police and security units.

Decree okays health council regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a set of regulations for the Higher Health Council. The council will be entrusted with drawing up a general health policy for the country and with defining the duties and responsibilities of the public and private health services in implementing this policy.

Yugoslav firm agrees to buy phosphates

AMMAN (Petra) — A Yugoslav company Sunday signed an agreement with the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC) to purchase 87,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphates during 1986. JPMC Director General Wasef Azar and the general manager of the Yugoslav company signed the agreement.

Congress organises seminar on Jerusalem

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Islamic Congress for Bait Al Maqdis will hold a special seminar on Jerusalem affairs at Yarmouk University Liaison Office on May 3 to study the Jerusalem issue. A number of Jordanian intellectuals will take part in the seminar.

Jordan takes part in geology conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has taken part in the seventh Iraqi geological conference which concluded recently in Baghdad. A delegation from the Jordanian Geologists Association (JGA), led by the JGA President Ali Abu Rebeila represented Jordan at the conference. Mr. Abu Rebeila said that the conference discussed 36 research papers on various geological sciences. He added that the Jordanian delegation submitted a working paper on prospecting for phosphates in the southern regions of Jordan.

Ministry to attend meetings on diarrhoea

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Health will take part in a meeting of the directors of national programmes for combating diarrhoea which will be held by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Cyprus on July 13. Participants in the 5-day meeting will discuss the latest progress in national programmes to combat diarrhoea and will agree on specific regional goals for 1989.

Arab contractors to review financing

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium on financing construction projects in Arab countries is due to open in Amman on April 25. The symposium, organised by the Arab Contractors Union in cooperation with the Jordanian Contractors Union, will discuss several working papers related to construction projects, the role of banks and financial institutions in financing building schemes, and guarantees required by contractors for carrying out their work. Taking part in the symposium will be representatives of Arab contractors, Arab funds which offer loans for construction projects and regional financial institutions.

UNRWA director meets refugee notables

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) in Jordan Per Olof Hallqvist Sunday briefed refugee notables from Jabal Al Hussein refugee camp, Jabal Al Nuzha, Jabal Al Qusour, Jabal Al Hashimi, Wadi Al Haddadeh and Mahatta on UNRWA's work and finances with emphasis on the programmes of assistance the agency provides to refugees in Jordan, according to an UNRWA press release. The refugee notables made some requests for possible improvements in the agency's services and Mr. Hallqvist took note of the requests and assured the refugees that their requests would be considered in the light of available financial resources, the release added.



Central Bank Governor Hussein Al Qasem receives the British Overseas Trade Delegation in Amman Sunday (Petra photo)

British trade delegation meets JPMC director

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) Director General Wasef Azar Saturday met with a visiting delegation of senior British businessmen led by Lord Jellicoe, the chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB).

Mr. Azar reviewed the company's future projects, including the Shidiyah phosphate project. Also discussed were possibilities for cooperation in technology transfer, especially in the field of industrial methods for the production of phosphoric acid and compound fertilisers. The meeting also discussed setting up joint projects in the fertiliser industry.

Banking talks

The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Hussein Al Qasem also received the British delegation and outlined the banking services in Jordan. The two sides also exchanged views on possible cooperation between Jordanian and British banks. The meeting was attended by senior CBJ officials and the British Ambassador in Amman Arthur John Cole.

The British delegation is in Jordan for a four-day visit during which they will meet with senior Jordanian officials, representatives of the British business

community and with the Jordan British Society.

Mission members are keen to discuss opportunities for British business in Jordan and they will also be discussing specific areas of new export opportunities such as technology transfer and training, according to a press release issued by the British embassy in Amman.

The BOTB guides and directs the export promotion services of the Department of Trade and Industry.

On Saturday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received Lord Jellicoe and the delegation and the two sides reviewed bilateral relations in commercial fields.

Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher also met with the delegation and briefed them on Jordan's development and progress in the economic and social fields. He also discussed the Kingdom's high growth rates and outlined the reasons behind Jordan's economic prosperity. Dr. Muasher said that political, economic and legislative stability has contributed to this economic prosperity.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the economic and commercial relations between Jordan and Britain and means of developing them.

Educationalists meet in Irbid to discuss supervision, guidance

IRBID (Petra) — A general conference on educational supervision and guidance in Jordan opened at the Irbid Secondary School for Girls on Sunday.

The three-day conference is designed to serve as a forum for educationalists to exchange views and discuss problems pertaining to education and effective measures to help teachers improve their performance as well as modern techniques in promoting education. Several working papers are to be discussed by participants who represent staff of Yarmouk University, the Ministry of Education's schools and the educational department at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Addressing the opening session

was Mr. Aref Salah, the director of education in Irbid, who underlined the importance of educational guidance as a basic element in directing both teachers and students. The conference and its affiliated symposiums, he said, offer a good opportunity for the participants to exchange views about their experience and to promote the process of education in the country.

Later the conferees held symposiums and Dr. Mohammad Sabbarin from Yarmouk University gave a lecture in which he underlined the importance of education in society. He also called for a re-examination of the existing system of educational supervision with a view to improving teachers' skills and capabilities.

Cabinet hears reports on Arab summit, ties with Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet on Sunday heard a report from Foreign Minister Taber Al Masri on the latest contacts among Arab countries for holding a summit meeting to discuss external aggression on Arab countries, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. The agency did not give details.

The cabinet also heard a report from Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher on his recent visit to Baghdad and his talks with Iraqi government officials on promoting Jordanian-Iraqi economic and trade cooperation.

The cabinet, which met under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, decided to grant JD 300,000 to the country's eight governorates to help them carry out joint service projects, normally undertaken collectively by groups of neighbouring villages.

The sum will be distributed as follows: Irbid Governorate — JD 121,250; Amman — JD 20,000; Ma'arra — JD 6,250; Ma'arra — JD 23,000; Tafleh — JD 40,000; Balqa — JD 40,000 and Karak — JD 49,500.

The cabinet also endorsed an agreement on cooperation in tourism affairs between Egypt and Jordan and authorised Minister of Tourism Mohammad Al Khateib to sign a draft agreement on behalf of the Jordanian government during meetings of the Joint Jordanian Egyptian Higher Committee later this month.

The new agreement, which replaces one signed in 1968, is designed to bolster bilateral cooperation in marketing tourist and archaeological sites, operations on the Nuweiba-Aqaba land-sea route and other means for promoting tourism in both countries, Petra said.

Police arrest gang of thieves

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-member gang who stole cash and a large collection of gold jewellery on Feb. 28 from a Jordanian citizen, identified as NM, were recently arrested by the Mubajereen police department, according to a report carried by the Arabic daily newspaper Al Rai on Saturday.

Police officials quoted by Al Rai said that NM filed complaints at the Mubajereen police department saying that robbers entered his house in Jabal Al Akhdar and stole a briefcase which contained JD 4,205 in cash, his and his wife's passports and their children's birth certificates. NM also said that the robbers took a large collection of gold items such as

ingots, chains, bracelets and rings from his bedroom.

Police officials launched an investigation and later arrested a three-man gang and retrieved the briefcase which was found in the men's possession. Members of the gang were identified as AAA (16), KAS (18) and AMGA (68) and the report said that the police found door keys to NM's front door and bedroom as well as keys of cars.

After their investigations, the police officials discovered that KAS convinced AAA to rob his sister's house so that they could open a night club which they thought would provide them with a stable and profitable income.

Tripoli death toll rises to 39

(Continued from page 1)

but said they had intensified since the U.S. air raid on Tripoli last week.

In Washington, a Defence Department spokesman said he had no information on the Libyan allegations, but it was possible in a Libyan airliner had flown near the U.S. fleet "somebody might have flown up to take a look."

A Tripoli Radio commentator said the raid had enhanced Libya's international standing and the local media gave extensive coverage to anti-U.S. demonstrations in Europe and messages of support from around the world.

Col. Qadhafi appeared on television Saturday night visiting the Al Hani Martyrs Cemetery in Tripoli where 20 air raid victims were buried in an emotional ceremony on Friday.

Anti-American demonstrators clashed with police in London on Saturday at the end of a sit-down protest by 10,000 people outside the U.S. embassy, as protesters across Europe denounced the U.S. bombing raids on Libya.

More than 10,000 people poured into Rome's streets to denounce the U.S.-Libya conflict, and about 20,000 people rallied in five major West German cities.

Demonstrations have drawn tens of thousands of people worldwide since the U.S. air strikes. Police said 67 people were arrested during clashes in central London between police and demonstrators.

Thought forum meets today to debate Arab security

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Same problems

AMMAN — Arab national security in the coming decade will be the subject of a timely debate here Monday by several Arab specialists, researchers and scientists at the Arab Thought Forum (ATF). His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, chairman of the forum's board of trustees is expected to deliver a keynote speech at the opening session of the two-day conference.

The main working paper at the conference will be presented by Dr. Ali Eldein Hilal, a professor of economics and political science from Egypt.

Defining security as "the opposite of fear — the absence of feeling threatened," Dr. Hilal says that studies on national security open the door on all social sciences and adds that security is a subject of constant debate between intellectuals and practitioners, between idealists and decision-makers.

In his paper, Dr. Hilal assesses Arab studies on national security and the need to "transcend the concept of security to the politics of security." He says that there has been a change in people's perception of security, from something that concerns only the military to a concept that requires continuous civil participation on the decision-making levels.

He said that there is a consensus among politicians, intellectuals and people from different walks of life that the national security crisis "began in the absence of a comprehensive concept and the lack of policies with pan-Arab dimensions." He said that the way out of the crisis "depends on the possibility of reaching a national policy that is supported by all parties in the Arab regional system."

There will be other papers debated at the conference which is expected to be attended by about 40 politicians, researchers and intellectuals.

Dr. Fahed Fanek, a senior researcher at the forum said that a book containing the major papers discussed at the conference will be published by the forum, which includes 114 members from all over the Arab World.

Role of the forum

Dr. Fanek told the Jordan Times that the forum, established in 1981, plays the role of "providing a free 400 square metres where politicians, researchers and specialists can think and debate freely." He said that the forum, founded by Prince Hassan, encourages Arab thinkers to express their opinions freely, regardless of their official affiliations.

He believes that there should be differentiation between the three dimensions of national security: local security, regional security and international security. Dr. Hilal says in his paper that the different dimensions of national security imposed critical questions on the aim of security: "Is it the security of the citizen, the society or the ruling regime? Who defines national security?"

Dr. Hilal maintains in his paper that Arab thought in relation to national security is facing several problems emanating from a confusion between the theoretical and abstract aspect of national security and the absence of defined priorities in policy-oriented decisions.

In a concluding note, Dr. Hilal says that today, the Arab World is still suffering from the same problems it was facing in the forties... "After all these years of attempting to achieve Arab security, today our nation is more threatened than ever. There is no way out without Arab solidarity and integration."

Dr. Lutfi Al Khoulfi, a staff writer of the Egyptian Al Ahram newspaper, will be presenting another paper on the same subject. In his paper, Dr. Khoulfi reviews what he calls a consensus on the reality of the Arab national security crisis and the way out of this crisis.

"Everybody in the forum is here in a personal capacity and not to represent any government or institution," Dr. Fanek said. "It could be the only place in the Arab World to speak freely," he continued.

However, he said, "although the press has been allowed to cover the forum's deliberations, we ask journalists not to quote participants by name." He said that on certain occasions, statements by participants who held official government posts, clashed with their own government's policies and stands. He added that some government officials who are members of the forum had refrained in the past from making comments that would jeopardise their governments' official line.

Dr. Fanek stressed however, that the forum does not embody a unified opinion. "It is not a think tank although our studies are available for decision-makers whenever they need them," he said.

The forum will also hold meetings of its political, information, education, science and technology, energy, and development committees. The agenda for Tuesday includes a review by the forum's secretary general of the annual report.

Doctors, vets discuss transmission of Malta fever from animals to humans

AMMAN (Petra) — Malta fever has been responsible for the death of a large number of sheep and cattle in Jordan since 1971 and the disease has been transmitted to at least 18 people who consumed dairy products made from the milk of infected animals during the past year, according to Dr. Mohammad Ali Al Halabi from the Jordan Medical Association (JMA).

Dr. Halabi told a one-day seminar on Malta fever, which was held on Saturday, that close cooperation between the public and private sectors, doctors and vets is very important because the disease affects both the lungs and human cells.

Despite preventive measures, he said, 18 people contracted the disease in 1985, 19 in 1984 and 16 in 1981, mainly in the Amman and Irbid areas. Diseased animals were discovered in Irbid, Karak and Salt governorates and the number of animals with the disease increased in the past year, particularly in Karak Governorate, he said.

The Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the Ministry of Health has adopted certain measures to combat the disease and the JMA has been spreading awareness among doctors and specialists to help them diagnose and treat patients, Dr. Halabi said.

Dairy products

Jordanian Vets Association President Abdul Fattah Al Keilani spoke at the outset of the seminar and pointed out that those people who contracted the disease had bought dairy products such as locally-made white cheese from

vendors who have no proper licence for dealing in foodstuffs.

Another speaker was Dr. Abdul Ahmad Abdul Hafiz from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) regional office who pointed out ways for protecting against Malta fever. He paid tribute to Jordan which, he said, was among the leading countries in the region to introduce measures to contain Malta fever. He said WHO will not spare any efforts to help Jordan find proper solutions to stem the spread of the disease. He said that initial agreement has been reached with the JMA to establish a regional research centre in Jordan to look into ways for eliminating Malta fever from the whole Arab region.

Dr. Ahmad Adawi from Egypt told the meeting that speedy diagnosis of the infection could stop the disease spreading among otherwise healthy animals. He also suggested boiling milk before drinking it or making it into dairy products to stop the disease from being transmitted to human beings.

A large number of doctors, vets and others concerned with public and animal health in Jordan attended the one-day seminar.

Work starts on JD 1m spa resort in North Shuneh

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

NORTH SHUNEH (Jordan Valley) — A new mineral water health resort, which is estimated to cost approximately JD 1 million, is currently under construction in North Shuneh and the towns inhabitants hope that the project will boost tourism in the area.

The resort is being built on an area of 43 dunums near a mineral water spring which was discovered in 1981. The municipality of North Shuneh, which is financing the project, hopes that the spa will attract Jordanian and foreign patients and tourists who seek to benefit from the hot mineral waters. The municipality also hopes that the new resort will become one of the major tourist attractions in the country.

Mr. Mahmoud Abu Jaber, the municipality's supervising engineer, explained that the four-stage plan includes the construction of two pools, one open air and the second indoor, a pool for children, a hotel, 43 chalets, a water reservoir, a water cooler, a restaurant, a supermarket and a traditional souk. "In short it will be a tourist village," he said in an interview with the Jordan Times in a small room overlooking the project site.

He expects the new project to boost trade and tourism and to bring new movement and life to this relatively quiet farming town.

But life has already started to become more active in the area surrounding the hot spring which has become a popular tourist site ever since the municipality started pumping the water five years ago. The visitors to the spring are mainly residents from Shuneh and

surrounding villages and surrounding towns, including Irbid, who come to fill bottles and jerry cans with the mineral water.

Other uses for the water

Inhabitants of North Shuneh have also found other uses for the hot waters. Almost every day women can be seen using the water to do their laundry or even wash the dishes. The women make use of the high temperature of the water, 58 degrees Centigrade, while men and children bathe at the end of the spring which streams down the hill to irrigate the neighbouring agricultural lands.

Mr. Abu Jaber said that according to studies, the water was found to be rich in dissolved minerals, including cobalt, magnesium and sulphur and that it could be used to treat many illnesses, particularly rheumatism.

The hot spring has also become a favourite picnic site for students from nearby schools who come to enjoy the spring waters and to learn about their benefits. The school students are also brought by their teachers to see the Wadi Al Arab dam which is being built less than 500 hundred metres from the water spring.

Vendors in North Shuneh have not missed the daily turn out of school children and tourists and are on site every day to sell refreshments, including ice cream, and fresh fruit from the area's farms. "Sometimes the place is so crowded and this hinders the construction work," Mr. Abu Jaber noted.

But despite the disruption of work by the frequent visitors, the first phase is expected to be completed right on schedule by the end of 1987. But according to both Mr. Abu Jaber and the project's contractor, Mr. Atef Al Mashareki, the completion of the project as a whole depends on the availability of funds.



Warm water spurts out from the mineral spring in North Shuneh (J.T. file photo)

Mr. Abu Jaber explained that the municipality is depending on loans from the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) to finance the project and consequently its completion will hinge on available funds. Therefore it would probably take a long time for the completion of the four stages, he added.

The work on the project only started seven weeks ago and, according to Mr. Abu Jaber, the delay in starting was due to "the strong opposition which faced the project by sponsors of similar projects in the northern Jordan Valley. The new project was seen as a competition to the Ma'in and Mokehibeh resort," he said.

Some owners of nearby farms, however, are sceptical about the success of the new project. "The tourist village should have been built on bigger area of land far from the water spring location," one farmer, who is disappointed with the results of the Ma'in and Mokehibeh resorts said.

The farmer, who asked not to be named, said that instead public pools should be built near the water spring while the hotel and the chalets should be built elsewhere to provide privacy for the clients.

He suggested that the water could be pumped to the building site which should preferably be far from Al Arab Dam to avoid possible flood disasters in the future.

In general, however, the inhabitants seem excited and proud of the new project which, as one of them said, is sure to boost tourism and the economy of the area.

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The origins of the policy and movement of nonalignment

By Predrag Stamenkovic

THE Movement of Nonalignment this year celebrates a jubilee — the 25th anniversary of the First Summit held in Belgrade from September 1st to 6th, 1961. The summit conference of 25 heads of state or government from various continents should not be identified with the foundation of the policy of nonalignment. The origins of this policy are not linked with any specific dates but with certain historical phases which led to the creation of the doctrine of nonalignment.

The anti-colonial movement and struggle for independence provided conditions for the creation of nonalignment, the policy which over the past quarter of a century has rallied three thirds of mankind.

For Yugoslavia, whose president Tito was one of the architects of the policy and Mov-

ement of Nonalignment, the orientation to nonalignment is inseparably linked with its socialist revolution. Already, the decisions of the Second Session of AVNOJ (Yugoslavia's war parliament) in 1943 laid the foundations from which Yugoslavia's two fundamental commitments, the self-management and nonalignment, later originated.

Contrary to the prevailing belief in some misheus that nonalignment is a product of world's division into blocs, it is beyond any doubt that the roots of nonalignment should be traced to the anti-colonial struggle which showed that many peoples wished not only to throw off the yoke of colonialism but at the same time saw the policy of "the consciousness of mankind" as the only way of preserving independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. For the newly liberated countries, especially in Africa,

Asia and Latin America, nonalignment was a natural option to escape the neocolonialist and similar stratagems and, later, the involvement into the two blocs.

The policy of nonalignment did not come to be as a chance event, but as a legitimate consequence deriving from the struggle for national liberation and against colonialism, neocolonialism and any other domination; from the resistance to the policy of force, pressure and threats, the division of the world into spheres of interests and, finally, from the wish for a new international economic order.

The 1955 Bandung conference which brought together representatives of 29 African and Asian countries, adopted a "Declaration on World Peace and Cooperation" whose ten principles (incorporating the most important points of the Nehru-Chou Enlai statement of the preceding year)

represent an important landmark in the creation of the policy of nonalignment.

The June 1956 Brioni meeting of the Yugoslav, Indian and Egyptian presidents — Tito, Nehru and Nasser — was an important turning point in the history of nonalignment. The three statesmen made a new, major step toward an agreement on the political doctrine of nonalignment, and announced the creation of this extremely important international movement.

The next important event in the history of nonalignment took place in autumn 1960 during the U.N. General Assembly's 15th session, at a time of confrontation between the two world blocs and mounting threats to world peace and security. The culmination of tension came with the downing on May 1st that year of a U.S. spy plane flown by Gary Powers over the Soviet territory, which res-

ulted in the postponement of the Paris meeting of "the big four."

Tito, Nehru and Nasser, together with the Indonesian and Ghanaian presidents, Sukarno and Nkrumah, called on the big powers to immediately renew dialogue in the first important international action by the statesmen who founded the Movement of Nonalignment.

The bloc division and confrontation which in the increasingly concrete forms threatened world peace and security and the independence of newly liberated countries, accelerated the acceptance of the policy of nonalignment on various continents.

The months following the "five-men initiative" in the U.N. headquarters saw the leaders of Yugoslavia, India, Egypt, Indonesia and Ghana, as well as those of many newly liberated countries,

engaged in an intensive diplomatic activity the result of which was the gathering of heads of state or government of 15 countries at the First Nonalignment Summit in Belgrade.

The convening of the first summit in Belgrade was major tribute to Yugoslavia, and President Tito in particular, for their historical contribution to the creation of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment which in the course of 25 years grew to become an important, independent and non-bloc factor in international relations. The fact that the Movement now numbers 101 members, four times its membership at the time of creation, testifies to the strength of the policy of nonalignment whose place and role are becoming increasingly important and unavoidable factor in the solving of world's key political and economic problems — Tanjug. Features.

A day of solidarity

LAST Thursday, the West Bank observed a day of fasting and solidarity with Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails. April 17 is in fact International Prisoners' Day, but for the hundreds of Palestinians jailed in Israel the occasion was particularly important and so real because of the inhuman treatment that they receive at the hands of their occupiers.

A society for supporting the rights of those Arab prisoners recently wrote about this inhuman treatment, demanding a meeting with the Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, to tell him what it is like to be a Palestinian jailed in Israel. The message was sent on Thursday to coincide with the spate of demonstrations and strikes which West Bank Palestinians staged in solidarity with their brothers and sisters in Israeli jails.

The message to Peres said the society wanted the meeting in order to "discuss the inhuman treatment of Palestinians in Israeli jails" and spoke in detail about violence and torture practised against the Arab prisoners, citing recent events inside Juneid prison where detainees as old as 70 and suffering from chronic illness are treated like other younger prisoners with the utmost cruelty. Many of the prisoners have been charged with no specific offence whatsoever and their only "crime" could have been an attempt to speak for their people's right to self-determination. No trial, not even a formal charge is needed for the over 2,500 Palestinian detainees.

The day of solidarity with the Palestinian prisoners, which was first declared in 1977 after a 45-day hunger strike by Palestinian prisoners in the Askalan jail, is a day of remembrance of the many Arabs who fell victim to Israel's arbitrary and inhuman practices and who are being left to rot inside dungeons, deprived of basic rights, food, medical treatment, companionship and above all, freedom.

Remembering Palestinian prisoners only on that particular day is not the best we can do for them, here in the Arab World and abroad. What we need is a concerted and serious action at all levels to safeguard their rights or at the least ensure for them a more humane treatment by their jailers and occupiers.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Doubts surround summit

SO far nothing indicates that the projected Arab summit will be held soon and the Arab League Secretary General is still maintaining contacts with Arab countries to make sure that such meeting will be held. First, he is trying to make the Arabs agree on an agenda of subjects for discussion and in doing that, precious time is being lost. The Arab nation needs every single minute to make a full discussion of the Arab weaknesses and ways for saving the Arab masses from further dangers, and therefore, no further delay should be allowed and no procrastination should be tolerated in deciding on the summit. If, by any chance, this state of affairs is allowed to continue, the Arab League would seem to the Arabs and the world at large as an ineffective institution that has failed to shoulder its various responsibilities. Frankly speaking, any delay in holding the summit will bring about more disasters for the Arab countries and can only cause further damage to the nation's prestige. We fervently appeal to all Arab leaders to make every possible effort for holding the summit as soon as possible so that our confidence in Arab leaderships and in the future can be enhanced.

Al Dustour: Arab peoples' hopes on summit

NOW that quorum has been found for holding an Arab summit meeting, the Arab masses are looking with hope to their leaders to achieve something meaningful and helpful to solve Arab problems. The Arab summit is a means for helping Arab countries to end their differences and their disputes that have caused so much weakness and so much distress. The higher national interests require from all Arabs to rise above differences and disputes and call for a unanimous agreement on the topics to be discussed and the means for handling them in a proper and effective manner. Any division in the Arab ranks over the subjects to be discussed can reflect a negative impression and can cause further despair and frustration for the Arab masses. An Arab summit ought to discuss all problems, because the Arab nation has been plagued by chronic issues all related to one another. All Arab countries should respect the Arab League charter and must try to maintain its validity. The differences among the Arabs have over the past years rendered the charter ineffective and meaningless, but the new developments in our region and Arab determination will preserve such charter and draw out plans for joint action provided for in that charter.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel prepares new aggression

REPORTS from southern Lebanon indicate that the Israelis are continuing to mass troops along the Lebanese border, and Israeli artillery continuing to pound Arab positions to screen such massing. All signs from the area indicate that the Israelis are preparing for a new aggression, probably on Lebanon designed to tear apart areas that have been plagued by continual fighting. The new offensive could mean giving impetus to current attempts to divide Lebanon into political entities and cantons, easy to control and dominate by the enemy. Washington had found in terrorism a pretext to launch raids on Libya, and Israel seems to be creating more than one excuse to launch an attack on Lebanon and Syria. This situation cannot be handled by one Arab country alone, and should be discussed at a summit meeting along with other issues of concern to the Arab nation. Without a comprehensive stand and a unified action, the Arabs will continue to be exposed to Israeli blows and acts of aggression.

CIA rebuilds covert role under director Casey

By Patrick E. Tyler and David B. Ottaway

WHEN the Soviet Union shot down a Korean Airlines plane in September 1983, an angry President Reagan told CIA Director William J. Casey that the United States should send U.S.-made anti-aircraft missiles to Afghanistan to help the rebels shoot down a few Soviet military aircraft in retaliation.

Casey was willing, but the plan was never approved, in part because of a reluctant Central Intelligence Agency bureaucracy, according to one source.

Some top CIA officials argued that introducing U.S. weapons into that conflict would escalate it dangerously, and any possibility of "plausible denial" of U.S. involvement for Washington and alienate Pakistan, the main conduit for covert American aid to the rebels.

Now, with the decision to begin supplying U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to the rebels in Angola and Afghanistan, the Reagan administration apparently has dispensed with such cautionary diplomacy. In so doing it has thrust the CIA into a far more public role as the lead agency in carrying out the United States' secret diplomacy.

This stepped-up commitment, under what some administration officials have called the "Reagan Doctrine," is dedicated to the president's vision of effectively supporting anticommunist "freedom fighters" in their struggle against Soviet-backed Marxist Governments in the Third World. This article focuses on the role of the CIA in implementing that doctrine, and the agency's remarkable growth during the tenure of Casey, the former Reagan campaign manager turned spymaster.

Casey's influence, both in rebuilding the CIA and as a trusted counselor to the president, has made him a critical and sometimes controversial player in the administration. During his five years as CIA director, the intelligence budget has grown faster than the defense budget, and the agency has rapidly rebuilt its covert-action capabilities with a goal of restoring the prestige of the CIA's Directorate of Operations.

The "D.O.," as it is called, suffered a series of purges and investigations during the 1970s, and its image was smeared by disclosures of past assassination plots, use of mind-altering drugs and spying on U.S. citizens. Since that time, a new generation of senior managers has ascended to the top of the CIA, and they in general have been a more cautious breed, eager to avoid risky operations that would embarrass the agency if disclosed. But Casey is not a prisoner of that past. He is one of the anti-Soviet "activists" in the top echelon of an administration that has promoted stepped-up U.S. involvement in the struggle to "roll back" recent Soviet gains in the Third World. While supporting the CIA's more cautious career bureaucracy, Casey also has moved quietly — sometimes in political channels — to prepare his agency for a more aggressive role in countering Soviet influence in the Third World.

In theory, Casey serves as the czar of all U.S. intelligence agencies: the CIA, National Security Agency (NSA) and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). But in practice three-quarters of the intelligence budget is spent by the Pentagon, leaving him as the titular head of a divided and turf-conscious community.

His weakest performance, according to a number of officials, has been in living with congressional oversight. Casey's pugnacious style has at times led to confrontations with the House and Senate intelligence oversight committees. Such senior members as Sens. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., David F. Durenberger, R-Minn., Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt., and Rep. Lee H. Hamilton, D-Ind., have challenged Casey's way of doing business.

Some in Congress have criticized the CIA director for politicizing the agency and its in-

eligence reports to promote the administration's goals in Nicaragua and elsewhere in the Third World.

More than once, according to sources, Casey has angrily rejected CIA analyses that did not mesh with the anti-Soviet pronouncements of White House policy-makers and speech writers.

One key senator has said that relations between Casey and the committees are at an all-time low. The penalty for Casey could come in the next two months as the committees prepare to make the largest cuts in the intelligence budget since the Carter administration. Indeed, some officials see Casey's most formidable challenge in Reagan's second term as facing up to severe budget cuts mandated by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction act.

This comes as the U.S. intelligence community is projecting multibillion-dollar outlays for a new generation of high-technology satellites that some officials say are badly needed to guard U.S. interests until the end of the century.

Some critics charge that Casey

two men share on the global Soviet threat. "Policy is really made by very few people in this administration," said one influential member of Congress, "and Casey is one of them."

Casey has separate weekly breakfast meetings with Secretary of State George P. Shultz to coordinate intelligence collection and foreign policy goals and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger to iron out the competitive demands of military intelligence with those of the CIA and State Department. Several officials familiar with his leadership of the agency assert that he has logged more miles traveling around the world than any previous CIA director. Just last month, Casey toured Middle East and African countries, meeting with foreign officials and CIA station chiefs as the first new covert aid shipments were in transit to Angolan rebels.

Signs of the CIA's remarkable growth and transformation are as evident as the twin seven-story office additions at the agency's Langley headquarters, which will house the swelling payroll of analysts and consolidate in 1.1 million square feet of new offices the thousands of CIA employees scat-

tered in administration policy and the agency's growth have been felt even at the top of the CIA. In February the agency announced the retirement of John N. McMahon, a 34-year CIA veteran who left his post for "personal reasons." Sources said McMahon was the main voice of caution against CIA involvement in large-scale covert paramilitary operations that could provoke public opposition, invite congressional criticism and bring news-media exposure to the agency. His departure, some officials say, removes the last obstacle in the top ranks of the CIA to a more activist agency role.

McMahon is being replaced by Robert M. Gates, 42, regarded as a Casey favorite. A Soviet specialist, Gates served as a special assistant on the National Security Council during the Carter administration and returned to the CIA as Casey's special assistant in 1981.

Much of the CIA's personnel growth — as many as 3,000 new positions — has gone toward beefing up the Directorate of Operations, where the worldwide spy networks are managed and where covert action is planned among paramilitary experts in the In-

between those affected by Vietnam and the new activists," Koch said.

At the Defense Department, on the other hand, the military services see their primary mission as preparing for conventional and nuclear war and, therefore, resist attempts by its civilian leadership to foist upon the Pentagon the task of training and equipping paramilitary forces, according to Koch. "Neither CIA nor Defense alone can implement the Reagan Doctrine," said Michael Pillsbury, assistant undersecretary of defense for policy planning. "Horror of horrors," he added, "we have to work together."

As the lead intelligence agency, the CIA is in charge of analyzing the mass of information that comes in daily from human agents and from U.S. spy satellites and turning it into useful information for the president and his national security affairs advisers. This requires an army of professional intelligence officers grouped within the CIA's Directorate of Intelligence.

One of Casey's first initiatives in 1981 as CIA director was to beef up the productivity of this branch under Gates' direction. His goal



William J. Casey

study that "reeks of Moscow's footprints in Africa" and largely ignored indigenous problems, according to this official. A similar dispute over the intelligence estimate for Mexico erupted in 1984, when analyst John Horton resigned his CIA post, charging that Casey had unduly politicized its conclusions.

But Casey has also been credited with a number of innovations that have made intelligence forecasts more crisp and responsive. One is the Weekly Watch Report on trouble spots around the globe. Another is an annual report in graphic form that ranks countries according to their importance to U.S. policy interests and also ranks them according to the likelihood that they may suffer "surprise events" of political or economic instability during the year.

One Casey victory over his bureaucracy, according to sources, has been the inclusion of an "intelligence-gaps" footnote to each NIE, distinguishing for the reader which conclusions are based on hard information and which are speculative. In many cases, these "gaps" sections candidly state that the CIA has no agents or sources for information in key foreign governments, political parties and military commands.

Nonetheless, the quality of CIA estimates is hotly disputed. Its reporting on the deteriorating situation in the Philippines last year was generally regarded as outstanding, although Casey was among the last of Reagan's advisers to counsel the abandonment of former President Ferdinand Marcos, according to officials involved in the controversy.

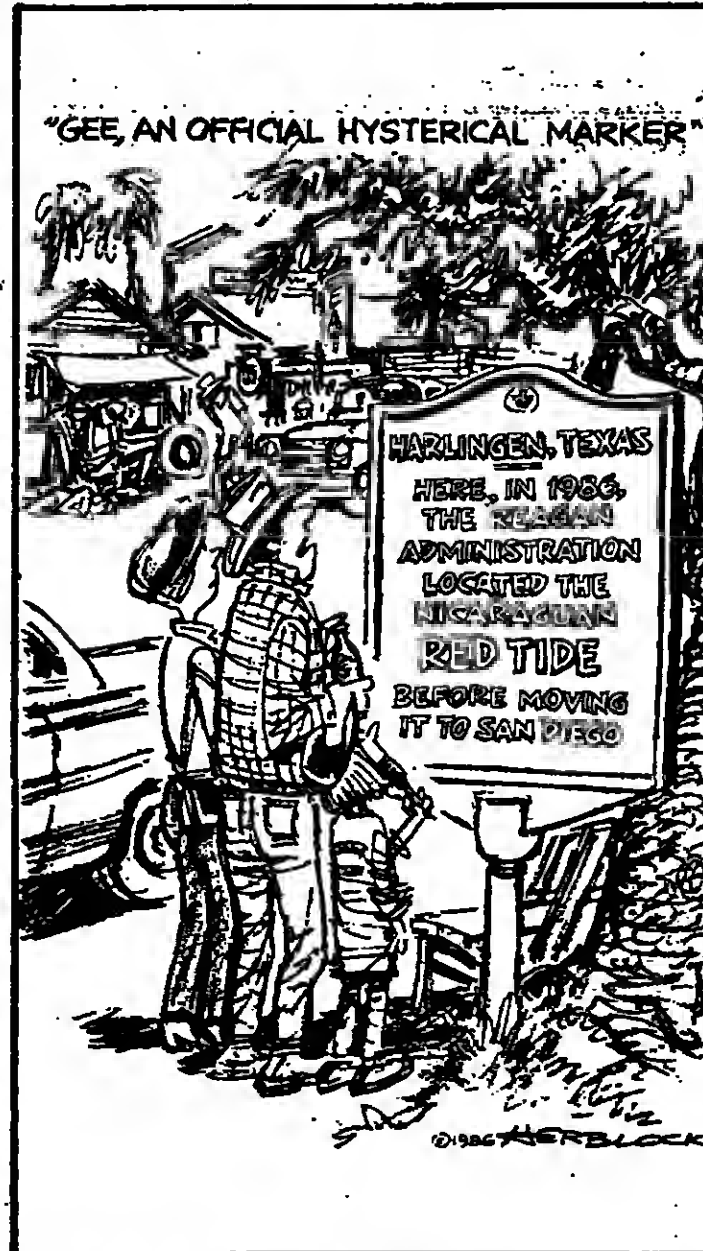
Recent CIA estimates on Soviet military expenditures, missile development and oil production, criticized at first, also have stood the test of time.

But some congressional and outside critics say CIA reports for the White House are often politically motivated. They charge that Casey has damaged the agency's credibility by producing flawed or incomplete analyses to sell the president's controversial policy toward countries like Nicaragua.

Among the examples cited are the White Paper in 1981 on arms smuggling through Nicaragua to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador, later challenged by the House intelligence committee; a report in January exonerating the U.S.-backed counterrevolutionaries of atrocity charges; and another report, passed out by Casey at a congressional leadership meeting at the White House, on an alleged "disinformation campaign" here by Nicaragua's ruling Sandinistas.

Critics say the CIA and the vast intelligence community under Casey still fall far short of giving the president and his national security advisers the kind of comprehensive and penetrating information they need in today's dangerous world, where terrorism has become a more immediate threat than a Soviet attack.

CIA defenders reply that even if the \$24 billion intelligence budget were doubled, it still would not accommodate all of the satellites, listening posts and undercover spies Casey and his agency chiefs would need to provide that kind of coverage 24 hours a day — The Washington Post.



When oil waves goodbye Sorghum — the battle for acceptance

By Alan George

Falling oil prices and recession have resulted in the expulsion of millions of guest workers from the Gulf states. Seeking their fortunes, the workers instead found strict controls, insecure tenure, and now a return to unemployment in their home states.

LONDON — At the height of the oil boom, millions of Arab and Asian immigrants were "guest workers" in the Arab oil states. Laid off as oil prices declined, many are returning home to find that unemployment, landlessness and urban squalor are all that await them.

By 1980, some 809,000 Asians, mostly from India and Pakistan, and three to six million migrants from the poorer Arab countries, were employed in the oil-rich Gulf states. The Gulf recession has been an economic catastrophe for them as individuals. For their home countries, their return is creating major economic, social and political strains.

Not all of the immigrants worked in the oil industry itself. They also became chauffeurs, waiters, domestic servants, construction workers or anything else which the booming economies of the oil states required. For many, it was their first close contact with affluence.

Most of the non-Arab migrant workers came from Pakistan, Iran, India, Bangladesh and the Philippines. Arab migrants were drawn mainly from Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and North and South Yemen. Data from the International Labour Organisation show that nationals of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates accounted for 26.5 per cent of the labour force in those countries in 1975.

In the same year, guest workers formed the vast majorities of the work forces of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, as they had done for most of a decade. Non-nationals, mainly from the poorer Arab states and Asia, accounted for 42.5 per cent of Libya's work force and 43 per cent of Saudi Arabia's.

Since the onset of the oil glut, the number of foreign workers in the Gulf has plummeted. Although the figures are not precise, it is estimated that between a quarter and a half of all migrants have now departed, a total of 1.75-3 million people.

The scale of the lay-offs was underscored last year, when Libya expelled its Arab expatriates and caused a crisis in relations with neighbouring states. In the first nine months of 1985 alone, 30,000 Tunisians and 60,000-80,000 Egyptians were laid off. This was seen in Cairo and Tunis as a politically motivated, and hostile act.

Tunisia retaliated by severing diplomatic relations with Libya. But the Libyans simply could not afford to keep the workers on. Colonel Qadhafi's government pointed out that the Gulf states had been laying off migrant workers at similar rates without provoking any outcry from the workers' home countries.

Generally, the oil states have not been sorry to see the migrants leave. All have small indigenous populations and feared that they might be swamped by the foreigners. The utmost care was taken to ensure that the migrants could not put down roots in their host countries. Visa controls were severe, and the expatriates enjoyed few rights. The slightest misdemeanour led to summary deportation.

For the migrants' countries of origin, the recession in the oil states is having far-reaching effects. Remittances from overseas workers were a crucial source of foreign exchange.

India had been earning about \$2.5 billion per year from its workers in the Middle East. Over the 1979-82 period, Egyptian guest

workers sent home an average of \$2.3 billion per year, a sum roughly equivalent to the interest charge on the country's foreign debt. The 1983 figure for North Yemen was \$1 billion. Now the remittances are drying up, and there is nothing to replace them.

As they return home in droves, the guest workers, many of them young unmarried men, are straining their countries' already inadequate capacities for providing jobs. Their expectations have been raised by the relatively high salaries which they could command in the Gulf, and by witnessing the flashy lifestyle of the newly rich oil barons, with their palaces, cars and imported luxuries.

Unfortunately, most of the problems which caused the workers to leave home in the first place are still there when they go back. Most of the migrants were poor rural dwellers; many were landless. Not all have used their money wisely, and so they remain landless when they return, having learned no new skills to guarantee their good jobs.

In some ways the experience of north Yemen is typical. There the departure of migrants for the Middle East created rural labour shortages and contributed to a slump in agricultural output. Their return, however, is not easing such shortages. Having tasted city life, many are reluctant to go back to their villages. Instead, they settle in slums on the edge of the urban areas and hope, against all the odds, to find work.

Disaffected and with time on their hands, the returnees may become the raw material of political instability. In countries like Egypt, the existence of a radical Islamic fundamentalist movement may prove a potent lure for some of them. Others may simply dream of the brief period when it all seemed to be within their grasp — Earthscan.

Alan George is a geographer and freelance journalist based in London.

By Anne Fisher

Dr. Hugh Doggett, botanist and world authority on sorghum, retired in 1985 after being associated with International Development Research Centre (IDRC's) Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences Division for more than 14 years. In this article, based on an interview with Dr. Doggett, freelance writer and former cash crop farmer Anne Fisher examines the problems of sorghum production and the potential for Africa of this traditional drought-resistant food grain.

"In 1949, when I was appointed a government botanist in Tanzania, there were three people working on cotton at my research station and probably three times that many in the country, and six to eight times that many in East Africa. But nobody seemed to be paying much attention to sorghum in that area. So I worked on sorghum from Saturday to Thursday and rice on Fridays."

Many African and Indian botanists will recognise the speaker as Dr. Hugh Doggett, a man who has quietly devoted much of his life to improving one of the most important staple food crops of the semi-arid areas of Africa and India. Doggett's work in Tanzania led him to concentrate on sorghum during the 11 years he was a plant breeder for the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation at Serere, Uganda. His keen interest continued during his tenure as Associate Director responsible for the plant sciences programme at IDRC, and when he was seconded to ICRIAT from 1973 to 1976, he initiated the sorghum and millet research programme there.

That old-fashioned crop

Some would argue that the efforts of Hugh Doggett and others have been wasted, that sorghum is a crop of the past, replaced by rice and corn, the new crops of Africa. But as both population density and the area affected by drought grows, sorghum, the traditional crop of last resort, becomes once again an important staple food. Doggett says that when ICRIAT wanted to open a sorghum research station in Kenya, the Kenyans weren't interested in that old-fashioned crop. But today sorghum is still grown in Kenya and is becoming increasingly important as population pressure forces more farmers to exploit the marginal semi-arid regions.

Sorghum and millet are hard, tough-bulled cereals that require arduous preparation to make them edible. Village women must spend a few hours each day pounding the grain in a traditional mortar with a pestle. In Ethiopia and Sudan, the ground flour is made into a batter and fermented for a day or two before it is cooked as patties. Babies are commonly weaned on "nasha," a sorghum gruel that is fermented before it is cooked.

In Kenya and Senegal, the grain is germinated and/or treated with wood ash before it is ground. In other areas, a thin porridge, ugali, is made by mixing sorghum flour with boiling water and lime juice. And in much of Africa, the red sorghums are used for making beer.

The fermentation, germination, alkaline and acid treatments are all ingenious traditional methods that increase both the palatability and digestibility of sorghum. But they are a lot of work and sorghum has become a poor man's crop, spurned by city folk and others who can afford to eat rice or corn.

Doggett says that another reason sorghum has never made its mark on the commercial markets of Africa is that maize was encouraged by the colonial administrations because it was easy to prepare for institutional use — in prisons, schools and work camps. A cash market was therefore established for maize, but sorghum has remained within the informal economy.

Sorghum becoming more popular

The switch in Africa from sorghum to corn is being reversed in Latin America, Doggett says. Some of the old African food varieties are still grown in Honduras, presumably brought there by Africans brought in for slave labour. But now, new varieties of sorghum

are being grown in areas of South and Central America that are too dry for reliable harvest of maize. Some strains were imported from the U.S. to produce cattle feed and, partly with IDRC support, some cold-resistant varieties traditionally grown in Africa. Since the mid-1960s, sorghum production has doubled and tripled in many countries of Latin America. "It's all part of the process of getting the best crops for each location," says Doggett.

Within a decade of their introduction, new high-yield varieties of wheat virtually replaced traditional varieties in India. In Indonesia, as in other areas of Asia, 80 per cent of rice now grown is improved varieties. But with sorghum in Africa, this kind of revolution has not occurred. In 1984, the World Bank stated: "No major break-through has been achieved in genetic improvement of rainfed sorghum and millet, which account for 80 per cent of the cultivated land of the Sahel and other areas of low rainfall. Nor can rapid progress be expected."

Doggett says that it is hard to quantify the adoption rate of new varieties in Africa "because there is no seed industry" and because sorghum rarely reaches the formal economy. He estimates that the new strains are gaining ground but have not replaced traditional varieties in any large extent, partly because "we need better ones."

Drought resistance difficult to breed

Sorghum had been neglected by researchers because it was mainly a subsistence crop, grown by small farmers for their own consumption. Not only was the crop not important in terms of market statistics, but the fact that it was not commonly sold for cash meant that farmers could not easily improve yields using high-cost inputs of fertilizers and pesticides because they lacked money. In addition, the crop's most important attribute, its drought resistance, is a characteristic for which it is difficult to breed.

In the United States and in Latin America, sorghum is grown for cattle feed. New varieties, grown with the aid of chemical fertilizers and irrigation, commonly

yield five times more per hectare in the U.S. than in Africa. But the results of American research cannot be transferred directly to Africa because the new strains are not resistant to African pests and diseases, would require irrigation, and have been developed for cattle feed, not for the tastes of African consumers. As Doggett says, "The importance of quality and consumer preference is too often ignored. It is hard for those of us who hear of famine to think that quality is as important as quantity or protein content."



Dr. Hugh Doggett



Farmers prefer sorghum with long stalks because they can be used as fodder or for construction.

Traditional African sorghums vary from the light-grained food types used for porridge, patties, hoppers and nam, to the red, brown and black types commonly used for brewing. Sorghum, especially the darker varieties, contains high levels of polyphenols or tannins. Although tannins inhibit protein synthesis in mammals, they also discourage quack birds, huge colonies of which destroy entire grain fields. Precooking treatments with lime, wood ash or fermentation serve to deactivate the polyphenols and increase the digestibility of the protein.

To increase the consumer demand for sorghum, IDRC funded research at the Centre national de recherches agronomiques (CNRA) in Senegal to develop varieties low in polyphenol, suitable for regions which are not afflicted with a bird problem.

Controlling striga

Aside from quack birds, Doggett says that the main yield reducer of sorghum for the smallholder in Africa is the parasitic weed striga (witchweed). It is almost impossible to control mechanically and few sorghum farmers can afford chemical control. IDRC is supporting research on the control of this weed.

One major advance in plant breeding, including sorghum breeding, is the elimination of photoperiod sensitivity. Once the timing of maturity is divorced from day length, short-season varieties can be developed. In the case of semi-arid areas, this allows the crop to mature during the rainy season.

Traditional sorghums mature after the rainy season. As long as there is enough residual moisture left in the ground, this works well. But if the rains have been lighter than usual, there may not be enough moisture for the grain to fill out and yield well. Short-season sorghum would, in theory, take fullest advantage of any available rain. But sorghum is susceptible to molds which damage the grain. If strains that mature during the rainy season are to be successful, Doggett says, they must be resistant to such attacks.

Short-season varieties are also short-stalked so that more of the plant's resources go into the grain rather than leaves and stem. This sounds good in theory, but in fact, farmers tend to prefer the tall varieties because the stems and leaves can be used as fodder or building material.

For sorghum to continue to be planted by increasingly commercialised farmers, new post-harvest processing techniques are essential. In this regard, IDRC has been helping several African nations to develop and build mechanical threshers and grinding mills for sorghum and millet.

If the yield reducers can be beaten and the consumer demand for sorghum increased, the crop will continue to play an important role in smallholder agriculture in the arid areas of India and Africa. Sorghum and millet, being the most drought-resistant staple food crops, are thought to have the best potential to ensure stable, self-sufficient food production in many of the countries facing massive food shortages today — IDRC reports.

Civil war fails to ruffle Lebanon's fashionable women

By Diana Abdallah

BEIRUT — Bursts of machine-gun fire send motorists racing away in panic, but Nadia gazes unruffled into the mirror of one of Beirut's most fashionable boutiques.

"Today you have money, tomorrow you might die," said the 32-year-old Sunni Muslim, poking in her handbag to pay for a 1,000-dollar green spring gown. Not all Lebanese have Nadia's steely nerves. Her friend had already fled the shop and its owner was anxiously twirling the dial of a transistor radio for more news of the shooting.

But they remain dedicated followers of fashion — an obsession that seems to cut across the physical, political and religious barriers thrown up by 11 years of bitter civil war.

"It makes them feel they are still alive and part of the world," said Isabella Al-Jack, 28-year-old Polish manager of "blonzing" boutique in the heart of Muslim-held West Beirut.

Isabella, who made Beirut her home in 1974, said shopping for fashionable clothes was a form of escape from the war.

Nadia's defiant reaction showed a determination to cling to life, not

at least a certain lifestyle, however incongruous it might appear against a backdrop of random violence and banditry.

"Lebanese women trim their budget for food in order to buy clothes," said Isabella, her blue eyes and blonde hair set off by an elegant beige ensemble.

"They are stuck at home most of the time so they go out to buy clothes. It cheers them up and boosts their morale."

A recent poll by the Arabic weekly Al Hawadeth revealed that 65 per cent of women here listed looks and fashion as their top priority.

Shops full of finely-cut business suits and high-priced casual wear suggest Lebanese men are almost as fashion-conscious as their womenfolk.

They're all dressed up, but where do they go?

Artillery battles, street fighting and a mounting crime wave have taken their toll on Beirut's once-freelife nightlife.

Only squatters and militiamen now inhabit the shell-pocked hulks of hotels and clubs that used to glitter and throb until dawn.

But Isabella said a trend towards closed social events, house parties and dinners, had boosted demand for gowns.

"The same people and friends

go to the same parties, so the women have to wear something new every time," she explained.

An Italian-designed dress at her shop may set the customer back 27,000 Lebanese pounds (\$1,400), a skirt 5,000 pounds (\$260) and a shirt 10,000 pounds (\$512).

A plunge in the value of the pound has sent prices soaring, but women who cannot afford the latest imports from Paris or Rome doggedly search out the next best thing.

"I do my best to follow fashion to the last detail, but I go to shops that copy designer clothes and sell them cheap," confessed Sahar, a 23-year-old Shiite Muslim office secretary.

"Even when the clothes are manufactured in Lebanon, the labels read 'made in Italy' or 'made in France'," she chuckled.

Nadim Rahme, owner of a boutique in Christian east Beirut, said there were no original designers in Lebanon. A few worked here before war erupted in 1975, but fled to Europe long ago.

"This year, women are turning to casual clothes with long hems, long skirts and broad shoulders," he said.

A French journalist paid tribute to local tastes.



Sorghum is a reliable friend of farmers in the semi-arid tropics.

Dolly Parton — comfortable with her sexy image Hybrid chip has strong cost-cutting potential

By Robert Basler

NEW YORK — She wears more paint than the Mona Lisa, has more wigs than Marie Antoinette and loves to flaunt her voluptuous figure.

Singer and actress Dolly Parton has made floozdom formidable if not fashionable. As she says, "You have no idea how much it costs to make a person look this cheap."

Her hazel eyes seem ever-busy winking at the world, and if she is the target of jokes, well, she is laughing all the way to Dollywood, the giant theme park she will unveil next month.

Three months past her 40th birthday, Parton is relaxing in her New York flat, where she spends several weeks a year. She is small — or at least short — and she nearly disappears into an oversized white sofa.

She is wearing tight jeans, denim boots, earrings that hang like chandeliers and, of course, one of her hundreds of blonde wigs. She also flashes inch-long, crimson fingernails.

Two walls of the living room are solid mirrors, reflecting her from all angles as she teases, flirts and giggles. The hussy image is calculated, but she is comfortable with it.

"When I was growing up (in Tennessee) I was always most impressed with what they called trash in my home town. Women who wore tight clothes and had

bleached hair and wore make-up, those were the people I thought were beautiful."

At about age 15, she started bleaching her hair and when teased became popular, she teased more than anyone.

"I wore too much make-up — I still do," she said. "It was bizarre and I was enjoying it. Some people say less is more. To me, more is more and less is less."

And what about her most-discussed feature, her chest? "I've always flaunted them. I push them up. I wear clothes..." she says, suddenly improving her posture to finish the sentence.

"I've always brought it on myself, so why would I be offended when people take notice of it?"

But she quickly points out that there is a difference between using sexiness and using sex.

"I never got anywhere that I was just because I was going to the couch (sleeping with those who could help her) or anything. People knew I was no dummy and I was not a slut just because I looked like trash."

Parton says her husband of 20 years, Carl Dean, whom she met at a laundromat on her first day in the country music capital of Nashville at age 18, does not mind her image.

"He knows my heart is true. He loves the fact that people get crushes on me. He thinks that's a compliment to him."

Born near Pigeon Forge, eastern Tennessee, Parton was one of 12 children and "as poor as people

get and still get by." She was born at home, and her father paid the doctor, who was also the local Methodist minister, with a bushel of corn.

It is in that smoky mountain region, which she described in a song as "peaceful as a baby's sigh," that Parton has built Dollywood, a 400-acre site she hopes will add to and draw from the 10 million tourists who pass through the area annually.

The park, which she says is a way to help repay her home through new jobs and revenue, is a monument to the region's most famous native daughter.

In the replica of her family's old homestead is a copy of the "coat of many colours" she sings about. On the porch of the house, members of the Parton family will entertain, joined now and then by Dolly.

Dollywood boasts restaurants, rides and exhibits. There are plans for a resort, dude ranch and a "Dolly university" with courses like mountain dancing, folklore and fishing.

Parton came up with the park's name when she saw the famed mountain-top Hollywood sign in California. "I thought if there was just some way I could change that H to a D..."

Dollywood is just one of Parton's many projects.

In August, she, Jane Fonda and Lily Tomlin will begin shooting a new film using the characters they introduced six years ago in the successful movie "Nine to Five."

This autumn, Parton, Linda Ronstadt and Emmylou Harris will release a long-awaited country album they began eight years ago. "It's real pure," she says.

"There's no pop or rock."

Parton's big hits have included "Nine to Five" (from the film) and "Here You Come Again." But exactly what sort of songs she should sing has been a topic of debate among her fans since she began branching out into pop from country.

She says she was making little money from country music, even at her most successful. "I felt like I had a right to get out there in a bigger market. It's my talent."

Even for Parton, life has its disappointments. Her part in the film "Beat Little Whitehouse in Texas," where in-fighting was reported commonplace behind the scenes, was a nightmare.

"There was so much blood on that project it was like bell every single day," she says.

And she was clearly unhappy about not participating in the recent "Live Aid" recording project for famine relief.

"I wanted to be in it real bad," she said, "but they said if they got one more country artist, then a lot of big name stars would pull out."

Parton says her first love is songwriting. She thinks she is getting better at it, and laughs at some early efforts.

"I've had some very corny songs that have been out that probably never should have been out, but I went ahead and done them anyway."

Novel circuitry represents an exciting opportunity for small chip-making companies to open up and expand a profitable market, says Peter Marsh.

LONDON — The cost of electronics equipment, from robots in office copiers, may be cut by novel "hybrid" circuitry which removes the need for special nut-pull chips to link semiconductors with the outside world.

Some of the world's top electronics companies are working on the circuitry, which combines in a single chip two technologies — bipolar and CMOS — which have different uses and which normally need separate semiconductor devices.

The companies include Motorola, Texas Instruments, National Semiconductor and AT&T of the U.S., Hitachi of Japan and SGS of Italy. Although it is unlikely that the new, so-called BIMOS chips will ever account for anything more than a small proportion of world chip sales, small companies in particular may find that the hybrids represent a profitable niche area.

One such company is Miestec, based in Oudenaarde, near Brussels, which plans to specialise in custom chips mainly produced using BIMOS.

The company, a joint venture between Bell Telephone Manufacturing (a subsidiary of ITT of the U.S.) and GIMV, a bank owned by the state of Flanders, plans annual sales by 1990 of \$80 million, of which 60 per cent would be due to BIMOS devices.

Equipment such as exchanges or word processors connected to the telecommunications network, normally require different combinations of bipolar and CMOS chips.

According to Mr. Savage, the European telecommunications industry may by 1990 buy BIMOS chips worth about \$1.2 billion, or roughly half the industry's consumption of integrated circuits.

Few observers can agree, however, on the prospects for BIMOS technology. Mr. Dean Winkelmann of Integrated Circuit Engineering, a research company in Scottsdale, Arizona, says BIMOS is "a wonderful concept" but will grow only slowly.

He says sales of BIMOS devices will reach only about \$66 million worldwide by 1990, a figure that is a tenth of the size forecast by Miestec.

The key question is whether semiconductor companies will find the sales potential large enough to justify big changes in the way chips are made.

According to Dr. David Milne, managing director of Wolfson Electronics, a chip-design company in Edinburgh, producing BIMOS circuits is not difficult.

They are designed differently to separate CMOS or bipolar devices.

Semiconductor companies would also have to rethink their production lines, which normally keep CMOS and bipolar devices well apart.

On the other hand, an engineer must change the conventional way in which atoms of materials such as phosphorus are inserted into silicon to change its electronic properties. In this way, a small slice of the material is made to act as a transistor.

Different versions of this process, known as ion implantation, are normally used for either bipolar or CMOS circuits. While bipolar circuits require deep implantation several microns (millionths of a metre) below the surface and so need especially powerful ion machines, CMOS technology uses shallow implantation of no more than half a micron.

According to Mr. Dan Hutcheson, vice-president of VLSI Research, a company of technology analysts in San Jose, production of BIMOS circuits will favour companies with advanced computerised techniques for designing application-specific or "custom" chips.

Such chips, designed to meet the particular requirements of customers, are more likely than mass-produced "standard" chips such as microprocessors to require different combinations of bipolar and CMOS technologies.

"BIMOS technology is design-intensive because you have to match up the different ways of putting CMOS and bipolar circuits in a chip with the needs of the customer," says Mr. Hutcheson. — Financial Times feature.

Connors overwhelms Sweden's Wilander

TOKYO (AP) — American Jimmy Connors crushed Sweden's Mats Wilander 6-4, 6-0 with a strong baseline game Sunday and won the \$250,000 Suntory Cup tennis tournament.

Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl beat Sweden's Stefan Edberg 6-1, 6-4, 7-5 for third place in the four-man tournament.

The 33-year-old Connors, ranked no. 5 in the world, won \$110,000 for his fourth triumph in the Suntory Cup, which he also won in 1980, 1981 and 1983. This year, he entered as a replacement after an injury to Boris Becker of West Germany, last year's Wimbledon champion.

"I did everything well today," Connors said.

Wilander, 21, winner of last year's French Open and ranked third in the world, agreed: "Today he did it to perfection."

Wilander, who won \$70,000, described Connors' performance as "unbelievable" and "the best

he's ever played against me."

Before a capacity crowd of 14,275 at the Yoyogi National Stadium, the two started out exchanging fierce shots from the baseline.

Aided by Wilander's errors, including a double fault, Connors broke the Swede's service in the seventh game and led 4-3.

In the ninth game, Wilander served four aces, but could not overtake Connors, who began attacking more from the net.

Connors started the second set with a service break and, with consistent and effective passing shots, did not let his opponent take another game.

Connors is currently suspended from the regular tournament circuit for walking out in a dispute

during a match.

"For me to win here is important for the fact that I've had time off," he said. "I got some good match competition here."

In the battle for third place, the no. 1 ranked Lendl, 26, who lost to Wilander in Saturday's semifinals, took the first set after breaking Edberg's service in the third game with a series of strategically placed passing shots. With a strong serve and volley game, he wrapped up the set in only 20 minutes.

In the second set, Edberg, 20, who is ranked sixth in the world, scrambled back by breaking Lendl's serve in the third game and steadily returning his well-placed volleys.

Both displayed aggressive net play in the final set, and kept service until the 11th game, when Lendl used volleys and passing shots to break Edberg, taking a 6-5 lead.

Lendl, who won last year's U.S. Open and had won the last two Suntory Cups, then served out for the match and third prize of \$40,000. Edberg, who was a replacement here for John McEnroe of the United States, received \$30,000.

Lendl told reporters later he would like to compete in the Olympics if all events in the Games were open to professionals.

But if tennis were open to pros and other sports were not, he added, "I don't think I should play because I wouldn't feel right to be there."

Oxford United captures England's Milk Cup final

LONDON (R) — Oxford United wrote another remarkable chapter in their brief but glorious history when they upset all the odds by outplaying Queen's Park Rangers (QPR) to win the English Football League Cup final 3-0 Sunday.

Oxford, playing with an abandon rarely seen in cup finals, carried the play to their London opponents from the start and fully deserved their first major honour.

Inspired by a masterly midfield performance by unsung workhorse Trevor Hebbard, Oxford made full use of Wembley's wide open spaces to record the biggest winning margin in the final since 1962 — the year they were elected to the Football League.

After winning promotion from the Third Division to the first in successive seasons, Oxford arrived at windswept Wembley looking for their first win in eight games and troubled by relegation worries in their first season at the top.

But goals by Hebbard, five minutes before the interval, and Ray Houghton and Jeremy Charles in the second half swept them to an emphatic victory in front of a 90,000 crowd.

Indeed, the winning margin might have been even bigger if Oxford had been awarded a penalty in the half hour when their leading goalscorer John Aldridge was brought down by Warren

Neill, but the referee waved play on.

Hebbard, full of intelligent running, put Oxford in front ten minutes after that incident when he ran clear onto Aldridge's pass, beat Alan McDonald and shot past goalkeeper Paul Barron with an angled drive at his near post.

QPR offered nothing in response before the break and went two goals behind nine minutes afterwards when Hebbard again made a decisive run from midfield. This time he produced a delicate square pass across the penalty area which invited Houghton to fire past Barron from ten yards.

Oxford by then were in total command and Hebbard drove narrowly over and Aldridge missed a glorious chance to score his 30th goal of the season before Welsh international Charles wrapped up their victory with the third goal four minutes from time.

The effervescent Hebbard was again the architect. This time he burst forward to feed Aldridge standing unmarked on the right.

Rangers were finally stung into activity and made frantic efforts to haul one goal back before the final whistle signalled victory for Oxford and their millionaire chairman Robert Maxwell, whose backing since taking control of the club in 1981 had laid the foundations for the future.

Bruges, Anderlecht in play off

BRUSSELS (R) — Club Bruges and champions Anderlecht face a two-match playoff to decide the winner of the Belgian First Division soccer title after both won their last league matches Sunday.

Anderlecht, put out of the European Cup semi-finals in midweek by unfancied Steaua Bucharest of Romania, beat Sporting Cha-

releroi 5-0 away to end level on 52 points with Bruges, who defeated Beerschot 4-0 at home.

The Belgian Football Union does not allow the championship to be decided on goal difference.

Standard Liege made sure of a UEFA Cup berth next year with a solid 2-0 home victory over Molenaars, moving into third place ahead of Ghent, who dropped a point away to relegated Waterschei in a 0-0 draw.

Ghent will also play in the UEFA tournament and the third Belgian slot will go to fifth-placed Beveren if Bruges win the Belgian Cup final and qualify for the European Cup winners' Cup.

Holmes bows out again, with little style

LAS VEGAS (R) — Larry Holmes dropped a controversial points decision to title-holder Michael Spinks in the International Boxing Federation (IBF) heavyweight championship bout Saturday night — and quit the ring still craving the acceptance to which his record entitles him.

While the performances in his prime placed him among the great heavyweights — Rocky Marciano, Muhammad Ali, Joe Louis and his own idol, Jack Johnson — Holmes knows it will take years before he is recognized as a member of that elite.

Sitting in a crowded hotel suite after Spinks drove him into retirement on a split-points decision, Holmes asked: "Will Larry Holmes get a fair shake?" "No," shouted his longtime trainer, Richie Giachetti.

Before a national television audience, Holmes made a crude reference to what he saw as a conspiracy against him by promoters, judges and even the referee. "I can say to the judges, referee and promoters to kiss me where the sun don't shine, my big black behind," Holmes told an interviewer.

A few minutes later Holmes, who ended his 18-year career with a 48-2 record, said in his dressing room that the fight was rigged against him.

"I have nothing to be ashamed of. I gave it my all. Michael is a good fighter, but he didn't beat me. He confused me, but I beat the hell out of him tonight. I hurt him four or five times, and he knows it," he said.

After a trip to hospital for treatment to his right thumb, which he said he broke in the third round with a punch to Spinks' ribs, Holmes had time to cool down and invited reporters to his suite to try to repair some of the damage caused by his "big mouth."

He still maintained he was robbed of the decision — "the judges just have lying eyes," he said — because of statements he had made after Spinks ended his dream of matching Marciano's record of 49 wins without a loss last September.

"I've got a big mouth. I talk too much. That's why I avoided you guys before the fight. I get too wound up. I should have just kept going and not said a thing," he said.

He had reigned continuously as World Boxing Council (WBC) or IBF champion for a longer period than any heavyweight since Louis, for 7½ years, but he constantly complained he didn't get the enough credit as he fought in the long shadow of Ali, one of the most

popular champions in history.

"I'm going to be viewed as a great fighter if I have to build my own museum, and I'm really contemplating doing it," Holmes said.

In his hotel room, Holmes said he broke down and cried for the first time in his career while at the hospital, not from the pain of his injury but because "I had worked so hard, sacrificed so much, but I just didn't get a fair shake."

A highly skilled boxer in his prime, a solid family man with five children and a loving wife, and a successful businessman who has earned more than \$30 million in his career and held on to most of it, Holmes has finally realized he was his own worst enemy.

Asked how he thought he would be remembered 20 years from now, Holmes said: "I would like to go out clean, not with any negative feelings, being mad at anyone. Just a guy who worked hard."

Holmes, who has retired at least three times in the past only to be lured by offers of multi-million dollar purses, said it was truly his last fight.

There's no sense in me chasing ghosts anymore," he said, in a reference to the careers of Louis, Marciano and Ali. "I mean it's written on the wall. I'd be punch drunk and crazy if I kept going."

He has already earned the respect of Spinks, undefeated with 29 wins and the first light-heavyweight ever to move up and win a heavyweight crown. "No matter what, he's still my champ," the 29-year-old champion said.

Toshihiko Seko, Grete Waitz win sixth London Marathon

LONDON (R) — Japan's Toshihiko Seko, the pre-race favorite, fought off increasing fatigue to win the sixth London Marathon Sunday in two hours 10 minutes two seconds.

Britain's Hugh Jones, the 1982 winner, finished second in 2:11:42 and his compatriot Alistair Hutton was third in 2:12:36.

World champion Grete Waitz of Norway repeated her 1983 triumph when she was the first woman home in a lifetime best of 2:24:54.

Seko, a major sporting hero in Japan with four wins in the Fukuoka Marathon, took the lead after the halfway stage in the 42.195 kilometre race which had been run up to that point at world

record pace.

The 29-year-old Japanese, running through light rain which only let up in the final section of the race, looked strong and full of running until he hit the cobbled streets by the Tower of London at the 35-kilometre mark.

The cobbles obviously affected Seko's rhythm, he looked increasingly in pain and all hopes of a world best disappeared.

However Seko had by now stretched his lead over the dogged Jones to 300 metres and although he was visibly slowing and grimacing with the effort he was able to hold on in the final stretch up the mall and finish to warm applause on Westminster Bridge.

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ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN CONTRACTS 42/86 WSS 43/86/C2

1- Water Authority of Jordan invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan, and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who have been prequalified by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan as General, First and Second Class water and sewerage upper divisions and General and First roads or building upper divisions to submit bids for the supply and construction of:-

1-1 1800 m. of sewerage lines ranging in diameter from 150 to 600 mm. in Wadi Saqra for contract 42/86/WSS.

1-2 A general maintenance and rehabilitation sewerage contract for Amman area contract no. 43/86/C2

2- A prebid conference will be held on Saturday 3/5/86 at 09:00 Jordan local time at the Water Authority's main office in Amman.

3- On 3/5/86 or before foreign contractors shall submit in a sealed envelope, in person or by mail information about the firm for prequalification. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit bids.

4- The bids are due not later than 12:00 Jordan local time on Saturday 24/5/1986 at the Tender Department of the Water Authority, Jabal Al Hussein, Amman. The cost of each tender document is JD 50 non-refundable.

Eng. M.S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN CONTRACTS 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 AND 39/86

Further to the announcement published in the local newspapers on 31/3/1986, concerning contracts 32, 33 and 34/86 and the announcement published in the local newspapers on 6/4/1986, concerning contracts 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39/86, the local contractors who have been prequalified by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan as General, First and Second class water and sewerage upper divisions and General and First Building or Roads upper divisions are now all invited to submit bids for the above mentioned contracts.

Eng. M.S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

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For further information please telephone "606528"

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN THE JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY WADI ARABA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Jordan Valley Authority announces the extension of the period for submission of engineering consultants offers for Wadi Araba Development project until 12:00 Saturday the 17th of May 1986.

Dr. Eng. Munther Haddadin
President.



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Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Philadelphia

Tel: 634144 - 634149

STARMAN (Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:15

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

ADAM & EVE (Colour)

Performances: 12:00, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30

Cinema OPERA

Address: behind Alfa office

Tel: 675573

WIFE ON VACATION (Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

د. م. هادي

NAM calls for new economic order

NEW DELHI (R)—Foreign ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Sunday called for a restructuring of the international economic system and expressed deep concern over the situation in Africa.

Indian Foreign Minister Bal Rajagopal, speaking at the end of a four-day meeting of the 101-member movement, said the ministers had also agreed in principle to set up a permanent group of ministers to promote North-South dialogue before the next Non-Aligned summit in Harare in September.

"Economic disparities have not diminished and the gap between the developed and developing countries continued to widen, posing a threat to international peace and security," a resolution adopted at the end of the meeting said.

The resolution said Non-

Aligned countries would resist what it described as the use of economic measures by developed countries to exert political pressure on developing countries.

"They (the ministers) urged these countries to abstain from implementing or threatening to implement trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, sanctions and other coercive measures... incompatible with the United Nations charter," it said.

On Africa, the resolution said: "Efforts by African countries to tackle the continuing serious economic situation which faced them particularly in the sub-Saharan region needed international support to overcome drought, declining commodity prices and rising protectionist barriers."

It called for establishing a monetary system to ensure a stable exchange rate system and said the allocation of special drawing

rights should be linked to development needs.

It described the reduction in recent years of formal access limits to the International Monetary Fund's resources as a retrograde step and urged donor governments to increase Official Development Assistance (ODA) to reverse a fall in the resources of the International Development Association (IDA).

Expressing concern at the debt problem facing developing countries, the ministers called on creditor countries and international financial institutions and banks to resolve the issue through political dialogue.

They also called on developed countries to withdraw measures conflicting with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to pave the way for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Bangladesh teachers end strike

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP)—Nearly 125,000 non-government secondary school teachers decided to call off their strike in its 58th day Sunday after the government agreed to improve salaries and benefits, a spokeswoman said.

Hena Das, spokeswoman for the Coordination Council of Teachers' Associations, told reporters after a five-hour meeting with government officials that the teachers would resume work by Wednesday at the latest.

About 20,000 of the striking teachers also ended a two-day sit-in demonstration in front of Bangladesh's Secretariat Complex, the main seat of administration, after the teachers' "fruitful talks and agreement" with Education Secretary Kazi Jaluddin Ahmad, the spokeswoman said.

The school teachers, who walked off their jobs on Feb. 22, had begun an "indefinite sit-in" on Saturday in an effort to force authorities to meet their demands.

ADB to lend more in 1986

MANILA, Philippines (AP)—The Asian Development Bank (ADB) hopes to expand its lending operations in 1986 but says poor countries will benefit from a world economic rebound if rich nations buy more from them.

In its report, released Monday, the 47-nation bank said "high levels" of poverty prevail in many developing Asian countries and economic growth in some nations has not reached large rural segments of the population.

The world economy grew only moderately in 1985 and in some countries in the region, "there was little or no growth at all," the report said.

It said economic growth in the developing member countries declined to 3.6 per cent per year, from 6.6 per cent in 1984 and an average of 6 per cent achieved during the preceding decade.

"The outlook for 1986 for the global economy suggests... a continuation of the trends in 1985," the bank said. "If the expected modest improvement in the world economy is to have a beneficial impact on the bank's developing member countries, it would need to be translated into an expansion

of international trading opportunities."

With financial reforms, the report said, an improvement in the investment climate in developing member countries can be expected.

"This should lead to an expansion of bank lending commitments and increased disbursements of funds from ongoing loans," it added.

ADB did not say how much it hopes to increase its lending. Bank loans amounted to \$1.9 billion in 1985, or 14.6 per cent below the 1984 figure of \$2.2 billion.

The average size of loans also fell in 1985 to \$39.8 million from \$45.6 million the previous year.

Since its establishment in 1967, the bank has lent a total of \$17.8 billion for 704 projects. Its technical assistance in grants and loans has amounted to \$1.4 billion.

The bank said large income dis-

parities and poverty persist in many developing member nations.

It noted that poor segments of the population have very limited access to production techniques as well as to education needed to make use of them. Transportation, communication and power remain inadequate in many regions, it said.

Other factors that have contributed to continued poverty are population growth, increased landlessness and scarce employment opportunities ADB said.

The bank stressed the need to adopt measures that would reach the poor directly. "One important prerequisite is to expand and improve its (ADB's) own understanding of who the poor are, what their needs are, and what impact bank operations have on them," it said.

The bank said the decline in oil prices will ease the pressure on the balance of payments of oil-importing member countries "but constrain investment and growth," in oil-exporting members.

The report said a sharp drop in the gross domestic product growth

Reagan to reject oil tax; urge gas discontrol

WASHINGTON (R)—President Reagan has said he would not accept a tax on imported oil and urged Congress to lift the remaining price controls on domestically produced natural gas to help the U.S. oil industry.

In his weekly nationwide radio broadcast Saturday, Mr. Reagan said that "freeing up all remaining energy prices" would do more than an import tax to stimulate domestic production and aid the cooled-down economies of oil-producing U.S. states.

Major oil-producing states such as Texas and Oklahoma have asked Congress and the administration to help them recover

from the effects of falling oil prices.

In addition to gas decontrol, they have supported a tax on imported oil.

"The answer to these problems is not an import tax on imported oil. That would be a step backward," Mr. Reagan said.

He cited his deregulation of the domestic price of oil as one reason for falling oil prices and reduced U.S. dependence on imported oil, especially from the Middle East.

"Those opposed said decontrol would drive up the price of oil. Despite all the scare tactics and dire warnings, decontrol was a

success," Mr. Reagan said.

"Those of us in Washington just lifted the artificial restraints, sat back and watched the gushers blow," he added.

Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad N. Batshori

AMMAN — According to oil analysts, the emergency session of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members and other oil producing countries beginning on Tuesday is expected to prolong the dispute which blocked agreement and which has in effect kept oil prices low. Many oil analysts feel that United States Vice President George Bush's recent statements on the oil price slide and its effect on the American economy will make it harder for the oil producing nations to come to an agreement.

U.S. President Reagan and Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan's meeting in Washington ended in an assurance that the Japanese would take steps to ease the U.S.-Japanese trade imbalance and turn Japan from an export-oriented to an import-oriented country.

The dollar jumped to a high of 334.5 on the mark, and 195.50 on the Swiss franc and 197.25 on the yen, because of the American strikes on Libya.

Gold jumped \$5.80 an ounce to close \$344.50. Also, silver rose to a high of \$5.54, up 14.9 cents.

Oil prices rose sharply after the U.S. air strikes on Libya, this is because traders felt the possibility that further conflict could restrict exports of crude oil from the region and that will be enough to raise prices immediately in an already nervous oil market.

By mid-week, investors apparently concluded that the Libyan-American crisis did not threaten the U.S. economy as the stock market gained on its best gains ever. The Dow Jones industrial average rose more than 38 points to close at 1847.97 investor relief was centred on oil prices whose low levels in the past have fuelled one of the most vigorous stock market rallies in decades. Oil prices slipped lower as oil tra-

ders became more confident that the Libyan crisis would not disrupt supplies. Also, the bond market staged an equally impressive performance, prices of long term treasury issues soared more than 3 points. The dollar fell sharply on news that the Fed is thinking of cutting down the interest rates and the discount rate in an effort to spark faster economic growth.

The dollar fell as much as 219.90 on the mark, and 184.00 on the Swiss and 172.30 on the yen. Gold went to a high of 349.50/350, silver to a high of 5.30.

Personal charting opinion

Last week we suggested to take some profits (325.50/326) on the mark, and (188.50-189) on Swiss francs (174.50) on yen. These numbers were made and a short dollar position dealer should have taken profits on these levels. Now if you are still short on the dollar sell more dollars on 225.50 on mark your stop loss level should be 230.50. With Swiss francs, sell more dollars on 189.25 your stop loss level should be 195.50. Regarding the yen, sell more dollars on 177.50 your stop loss should be 179.25.

If you are square now enter the market on the 2,224.00 on the mark and sell dollars there. On Swiss sell dollars on 1,875.00 and on yen sell dollars on 174.50. On sterling, buy on 150.25 keep the position, until 156, there take profits and square position.

On metals, gold should trade this week between (337-348) dollars on ounce. Silver has a trading range of (5.00-5.40) dollars on ounce. Treasury bonds stocks on dips, take profits on rallies.

These new positions which should be taken on the above currencies, profits have to be taken on dollar/DM at 216 dollar/\$F/1.80, dollar/yen at 168.50.

Wildcat strike hits British gas supplies

OSLO (R)—A wildcat strike by Norwegian offshore workers Sunday halted production from a North Sea gas field that supplies 40 per cent of Britain's gas needs, an oil company spokesman said.

Svein Ildgrubben, spokesman for the French firm Elf Aquitaine, told Reuters the strikers walked out early Sunday, accusing employers of making no attempt to end a dispute that has halted all Norway's oil and gas output for two weeks.

Elf Aquitaine operates the

Frigg Gas Field, Britain's largest single source of natural gas, which bridges the border of the British and Norwegian North Sea sectors.

Production from the Norwegian sector of Frigg stopped two weeks ago, forcing the British Gas Corporation, which buys the gas, to disconnect some industrial clients and reopen dispersed fields to make up the loss of 20 per cent of its supplies.

Output from Frigg's British sector dried up Sunday as the mainly-Norwegian crew went on

strike, cutting off a further 20 per cent of Britain's needs.

The striking union said it was taking the action in support of a 670-strong catering union, whose strike two weeks "prompted a lock-out of all offshore production workers in Norway."

On Friday the catering union, which has been demanding a 28 per cent pay rise to give its members parity with other offshore workers, offered to resume negotiations with employers and app-

ear to have modified its demands.

But state arbitrator Bjorn Haug said after talking to both groups separately that there would be no new mediation talks in the immediate future.

The dispute has halted Norway's 900,000 barrel per day oil output. Oil and gas are the country's most valuable exports, and the dispute is costing Norway about 130 million crowns (\$18 million) a day.

A 'dark horse' may head World Bank

WASHINGTON — Executive directors of the World Bank from developing countries were anxiously asking themselves "Barber who?" in response to the U.S. announcement that President Ronald Reagan had officially proposed that a former congressman, Mr. Barber Conable, should succeed Mr. A.W. Clausen and World Bank president.

But knowledgeable Washington insiders, such as Dr. Norman Ornstein, a political scientist at the conservative-leaning American Enterprise Institute, had no such reservations.

Using terminology familiar to U.S. bowling enthusiasts, Dr. Ornstein said: "I think this nomination is a 10 strike. It's a brilliant choice on the part of the Administration."

In their way, both reactions are understandable and both are instructive.

Given the non-availability of men such as Mr. Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve (Fed) chairman, Mr. George Shultz, secretary of state, or Mr. William Brock, labor secretary, the U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, has brought a thoroughbred "dark horse" out of the stable, neatly puncturing the hopes of his right-wing

Republican critics, who were beginning to sniff victory for a favoured candidate of their own.

There is no question that Mr. Conable, a truly independent and high-principled congressman for 20 years until 1984, a man who voted consistently as a fiscal conservative on budget and tax issues but was widely seen as a "Rockefeller liberal" when it came to social issues, is a political thoroughbred.

In his congressional district in Rochester, New York, the home of the Eastman Kodak company, Mr. Conable was often seen to be playing the national statesman too regularly, sometimes at the expense of his local constituency. But his integrity was unquestioned.

He steadfastly refused to accept more than \$50 in individual campaign contributions, for example, and when asked about his political philosophy, was quick to quote Edmund Burke's pragmatic rubric: "Early reform is accommodation to a friend. Late reform is capitulation to an enemy."

He rose quickly in Congress following his election in 1964. He was seen by his colleagues as one of the most able, intelligent and perceptive legislators of his generation.

Also, he was acknowledged to have a capacity to master both the political and economic intricacies of arcane issues such as tax reform and trade, which are the special preserve of the House Ways and Means Committee on which he rose to the position of senior Republican.

Unlike many who come to Washington, when he felt he had done as much as he could in Congress he was able to surrender power voluntarily.

It will be particularly galling to conservative critics who watched him vote against supply-side tax cuts and criticize right-wingers as ideologically blinkered that Mr. Baker has lighted on a politician and lawyer who not only does not share their views, but who also, because he is from the same upper New York state region, will not be an easy target for their leader, Representative Jack Kemp.

The positive side of the decision has to be balanced, however, by serious questions about his experience which led some World Bank officials to describe the boardroom as in a state of "shock" after the U.S. proposal.

It is his misfortune to be a known second choice and, more important, an unknown in terms

of the world stage on which he will now be expected to play a major role.

His energy, open-mindedness and speaking skills will help, as will a quick mind, but he has limited experience of the great international financial and economic issues with which the world is grappling and even less experience of the economics of developing countries.

He is, as one World Bank official put it, a novice so far as the World Bank itself is concerned, lacking the administrative experience of running a large bureaucracy.

His appointment will not be the big morale booster some executives had been hoping for, especially those who believe that a younger man who might serve two terms would have been ideal.

Nor does he bring to the post the authority in international economic affairs which would assure him a fast start in the task of leading the World Bank as it seeks to put flesh on the bones of Mr. Baker's plan for trying to ease the Third World debt crisis.

His greatest strength is undoubtedly his political skill and his high reputation on Capitol Hill.

Financial Times news feature.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There can be a considerable number of upsets possible during the early part of the day. In the evening, one needs to have facts and figures correct to alleviate confusion.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You want to expand your activities, but may have to take a different course than you had planned, but follow through.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some financial problem may arise in the morning, but handle it wisely and all will be well. Don't go off on tangents.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't let a partner upset you in the morning. Later, you have better rapport with your mate.

MOON CHILDREN (Twin 22 to Jan. 21) You may have to make some changes in your plans for the day in order to get better results.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Your position may change where financial affairs are concerned, so use care in handling them. Take care of your health.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You feel like making radical changes in the morning, but this would not be beneficial. Contact one who is influential.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You find it difficult to solve some problem in the morning, so put it aside for a while. Matters at home are rather confusing.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Steer clear of a new acquaintance who could cause you a great deal of trouble in the morning, but could later be helpful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try not to do anything that could irk a bigwig in any way, and tonight be careful in any monetary dealings.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Steer clear of a new contact in the morning who is very talkative and could be self-serving. Get more rest.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't commit yourself to anything of a serious nature today since you have a private worry that bothers you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) An associate could put you through the wringer if you are not careful. Be very alert while out driving.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be apt to make many sudden changes early in life, so teach to be more consistent if there is to be any kind of success during the lifetime. There is much charm here, however, and the arts are favored.

THE Daily Crossword

by Linda Hooper

ACROSS

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Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RONOC

BIRAB

ENTABE

JEDAGG

Answer: SHE'S

Yesterday's Jumble: BLOOD ICILY CARNAL BEHAVE

Answer: Where the financially embarrassed grave digger usually was—in a HOLE

Aquino urges Communist guerrillas to negotiate

Laurel calls for quick end to rule by decree

MANILA (Agencies) Philippine President Corazon Aquino Sunday offered to negotiate a truce with Communist guerrillas but warned them the armed forces would get tough if her peace overtures were ignored.

"I shall soon call formally for a ceasefire. It will be for a definite and unextendable period," she said in a speech prepared for delivery at the University of the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino, swept to power in February by a civilian-backed military revolt that ended 20 years of rule by Ferdinand Marcos, said the Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas might use the ceasefire to consolidate their position.

"But I am willing to take the gamble to avoid any further waste of lives," she said.

Mrs. Aquino warned: "Outbreaks of lawlessness will be dealt with by the constabulary and police forces. They (the Communists) should not expect me to leave my people and my soldiers defenceless against elements they cannot or choose not to control."

"If the peace initiative fails through no fault of the government, it will not be the old dispirited army of Marcos that the insurgents will face. It will be a new army, as it is a new government that the insurgency must deal with now."

She also said: "My government is willing to negotiate with the top leadership of the Communist Party... negotiations will be with the top leadership of the party or there will be none."

A government spokesman said last week the rebels, who have been fighting the government since 1969, had not responded to talks but had not responded. Ignoring earlier calls for truce, they mounted several attacks on Friday, killing at least 18 soldiers in the southern and central Philippines.

The insurgents continue to strike, hoping to recreate conditions conducive to successful armed str-

uggle," Mr. Aquino said. "I shall interpret this kindly to mean that the message of peace has not filtered down to all combatants."

The NPA has an estimated 16,000 guerrillas and nearly 5,000 people were killed last year in violence linked with the rebellion.

Vice President Salvador Laurel on Saturday urged the president to "forestall official excesses" by replacing one-man rule with a constitutional government by November.

Mr. Laurel said President Corazon Aquino should establish a firm foothold for Philippine democracy by quickly writing a new constitution and setting elections for new legislators and local officials.

"Political stability is the key to economic recovery. We cannot begin our economic programme unless we put our house in order. We cannot discuss what we are to eat for lunch while our house is still on fire," Mr. Laurel said in a speech to the annual University of the Philippines (UP) Reunion.

Meanwhile, Arturo Tolentino — the man who Marcos contends should lead the country in his place — indicated Saturday he is not ready to challenge Mrs. Aquino without the "endorsement of the Filipino people."

Mr. Tolentino, Marcos' running mate in last February's elections, said in a separate forum he will not immediately assert his claim, even though Marcos has asked him to. But he also demanded immediate local elections.

In another speech at the UP Reunion, former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada told the alumni that Mrs. Aquino should change her decision to pick delegates to a com-

mission that would write the new constitution.

Sen. Tanada said a popularly elected commission would "ensure that the new constitution would accurately reflect the sovereign will of the people."

The proceedings come as Mrs. Aquino's government faces growing discontent over summary replacement of local officials with "officers-in-charge" (OIC) and abolition of the National Assembly.

Marcos loyalists on Saturday demonstrated for the fifth straight day before the U.S. embassy to demand return of the former ruler. Marcos has repeatedly encouraged such dissent from his exile in Hawaii.

Last week, Marcos' party mates in the abolished assembly met for what they called a "rump parliament," demanding re-establishment of the lawmaking body.

Mrs. Aquino, ruling by decree two months after Marcos' ouster, has set no firm timetable for return of constitutional government.

Saying "that she hopes to complete the writing of a new constitution and holding of elections by early 1987," Mrs. Aquino has asked for patience while she dismantles Marcos' political framework.

Mr. Laurel, who also holds the title of foreign minister, said however that Mrs. Aquino should move to put an end to political instability.

"The sooner we are able to do this, the better for our people. We could quickly put an end to such aberrations as a rump parliament, preposterous claims to the presidency or vice presidency, unpopular OICs, and empty threats about the return of a self-proclaimed government-in-exile which is now funding pathetic demonstrations of so-called 'people's will' which is a poor imitation of People's Power," Mr. Laurel said.



King Juan Carlos

Spanish king starts U.K. visit Tuesday

LONDON (R) — King Juan Carlos of Spain undertakes one of his most testing missions abroad this week on a four-day state visit to Britain in which both nations will seek to set aside their pride and prejudice.

It is the first state visit by a Spanish monarch to Britain since 1905 and only the second since the 16th century. The gaps reflect a chasm between the two countries that is still being bridged.

Some disputes between Catholic Spain and Protestant Britain, such as the ownership of Gibraltar, reach back far into history. In this century the shadow of the dictatorship of Gen. Francisco Franco has kept the two countries at arm's length.

King Juan Carlos, who restored full democracy after he took over from Gen. Franco in 1975, will be bringing the new face of democratic Spain to Britain when he arrives on Tuesday. Spain is now an ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and partner in the European Community.

The king heralded his visit with a public relations exercise crowned by an appearance on a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) television programme in which he spoke freely and frankly about politics, his family and life.

His relaxed style contrasted sharply with the more formal approach of his hostess, Queen Elizabeth, who has never granted a television or newspaper interview.

King Juan Carlos is related to Queen Elizabeth through his grandfather Alfonso XIII — the last Spanish monarch to pay a state visit to Britain — who married a grand daughter of Queen Victoria. Victoria was their great-grandmother.

The Spanish ruler, who will be accompanied by his wife Queen Sofia, has paid frequent private visits to Britain both before and after becoming king.

But the state visit has taken more than a decade to become reality. Relations can be so sensitive that there were demands in Britain this month for the visit to be called off.

This followed a new rumour over the British colony of Gibraltar, a thorn in the side of Anglo-Spanish relations which forced the Spanish monarch to decline an invitation to attend the wedding in 1981 of Britain's royal heir Prince Charles.

King Juan Carlos stayed at home after it was announced that Prince Charles and his bride Princess Diana were to begin their honeymoon from Gibraltar. Spain saw this as an outright insult.

Britain grabbed Gibraltar, a fortified rock off the southern tip of Spain, in 1704 and has held it ever since under terms of the treaty of Utrecht in which Spain was forced to surrender sovereignty of the garrison in perpetuity.

The 3.8 square kilometre rock is the last internationally recognised colony in Europe and although Britain and Spain have begun talks to resolve differences an incident last month showed it takes only a tiny spark to set off a new bout of "Gibraltaritis" in both countries.

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Vietnam's postponement of talks on missing U.S. soldiers will have no lasting impact on relations with the United States, the Vietnamese foreign minister said Sunday.

Vietnam has indefinitely postponed the talks, originally scheduled for April 23-26 in Hanoi, to protest the American air strikes on Libya.

The minister, Nguyen Co Thach, who was in Bangkok following a meeting of Non-Aligned Nations in New Delhi, said the issue of Americans missing since the Indo-China war was a "humanitarian issue."

When asked whether the attack would have an impact on relations with the United States, Mr. Thach said, "there is no implication." He added that it would not be "appropriate" to hold talks for the time being.

The session was to have been part of a series of periodic discussions with U.S. military officials on accounting for 1,792 Americans listed as missing from the Indo-China war.

Castro likens Reagan to Hitler

HAVANA (AP) — President Fidel Castro said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to attack Libya was reminiscent of the aggression waged by Adolf Hitler more than 40 years ago.

Mr. Castro said Saturday that he had the "profound conviction" that Mr. Reagan is "as unscrupulous and as irresponsible as Hitler."

In a sense, he said, Mr. Reagan is potentially more dangerous than the German Nazi leader because he has a much more powerful military arsenal at his disposal, including nuclear weapons.

Mr. Castro made the remarks in a speech of almost three hours commemorating the 25th anniversary of the victory of his army over the U.S.-backed invasion by Cuban exiles at the Bay of Pigs.

Speaking to a gathering at a local theatre and to a national television audience, Mr. Castro compared the U.S. attack on Libya on Monday with Hitler's

bombing of Warsaw, Amsterdam and London.

"What is the difference between the methods of Hitler and the methods of Reagan?" Mr. Castro asked.

The Cuban leader made no reference to Mr. Reagan's claim that the attack was justified by a series of Libyan-sponsored terrorist attacks on Americans.

Aluding to U.S. polls that show 77 per cent support for Mr. Reagan's action, Mr. Castro claimed that a large majority of the German people had supported their country's invasions of Austria, Poland, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg at the beginning of World War II.

Mr. Castro also expressed anger at a statement Friday by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that one of the objectives of the raid was to kill troops loyal to Col. Qadhafi and to foster a coup against the Libyan leader.

Mr. Castro spent almost two

hours recalling the events at the Bay of Pigs in 1961. The victory over the U.S.-trained and-financed rebels consolidated Mr. Castro in power more than any other single event.

Afterward, Mr. Castro launched into his attack on Reagan with language he has not used before in discussing the American president.

At several points, Mr. Castro drew sustained applause, particularly when he noted that this is the anniversary not only of his victory at the Bay of Pigs but also of his proclamation of Cuba as a Socialist state.

He made that proclamation on April 16, 1961, a day before the invasion was launched.

Among the hundreds of persons who sat intently listening to Mr. Castro were members of the families of the more than 150 Cuban soldiers who died during the 65-hour Bay of Pigs battle.

N. Ireland Protestants attack police station, homes and burn Catholic Church

BELFAST (R) — Protestant mobs have attacked a police station and Roman Catholic homes and set ablaze a Catholic Church in widespread violence in Northern Ireland.

A police spokesman said Saturday that in Portadown, 50 kilometres from Belfast, police fired plastic bullets and fought hand-to-hand with Protestant youths who hurled petrol bombs at Catholic homes. Seven rioters were arrested.

Earlier a crowd of 1,000 besieged Portadown Police Station after attacking a four-man police patrol, badly injuring one officer who fired his pistol in the air to drive off the mob.

In Lisburn, eight kilometres from Belfast, a Catholic Church was set ablaze and badly damaged in rioting.

The third consecutive night of violence in and around Belfast follows the funeral on Thursday of a 20-year-old Protestant man who died after being hit by a police bullet during demonstrations

at Portadown.

The crowd attacked the town's police headquarters with stones and bottles and set fire to nearby shops "causing considerable damage," the police spokesman said.

On Saturday the homes of 14 policemen and eight Roman Catholic families in Northern Ireland were attacked by Protestants.

Members of the Protestant majority have been protesting at an Anglo-Irish accord which gives the Irish Republic a say in the affairs of the British province.

Royal funeral postponed in S. Africa

UMTATA, South Africa (R) — A black South African royal family postponed the burial of its exiled former king Sunday amid a legal wrangle over his body.

Police headquarters in Pretoria meanwhile reported that another black man had died in unabating unrest. The man, who had been stoned to death, was found in the nation's biggest black township of Soweto near Johannesburg.

Police said riot squads fired shotguns and teargas after facing stones and petrol bombs in an eastern Cape township.

In Umtata, capital of the nominally-independent black tribal homeland of Transkei, the family of the former king of the Tembu clan of the Xhosa tribe, Sabata Dalindyebo, said they had

postponed his burial, set for Sunday.

Early Sunday the family won a court order compelling a local funeral parlour and the police either to tell the court why the body should not be released or hand it over by Sunday afternoon.

Lawyers said the family now felt Dalindyebo, nephew of jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, should be flown back to the Zambian capital Lusaka where he died in exile, and buried there.

Dalindyebo was ousted from office by his arch-rival Kaiser Matanzima in 1980 and opted for exile where he joined the banned African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group, which is fighting to overthrow white rule by force.

Dalindyebo was an active fighter against apartheid while Matanzima accepted the post of the chief minister of Transkei, a creation of Pretoria's race policies. Matanzima retired last year.

Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson who after a quarter century behind bars on charges of sabotage and plotting revolution remains an acknowledged ANC leader, was helping to co-ordinate funeral arrangements Saturday night in the Transkei capital Umtata.

Transkei has said people from outside its borders, including supporters of the nation's largest anti-apartheid group the United Democratic Front (UDF), would be turned back.

Ershad warns against poll disruption

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — President Hussain Mohammad Ershad warned against any attempt to disrupt next month's elections and claimed that efforts to boycott the polls had no public support.

Addressing a public rally at Habiganj, 250 kilometres north west of Dhaka, Gen. Ershad said

Saturday that he was determined to hold the elections and transfer power to the elected representatives of the people.

He said any attempt to disrupt the May 7 parliamentary polls would be strongly resisted by the people and the government, the official news agency Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha reported.

In an obvious reference to opposition leader Khaleda Zia, whose campaign to boycott the elections is drawing large and enthusiastic crowds, Gen. Ershad said such leaders had no public support.

Mrs. Zia's exercise in whipping up anti-election sentiments was bound to be a failure, he said.

Al Capone's vault may yield secrets

CHICAGO (R) — A cement vault believed to have been built by infamous U.S. gangster Al Capone 60 years ago will be broken open before a worldwide television audience Monday night.

It could contain the bodies of rival mobsters, a hoard of prohibition-era whisky, piles of money from Capone's crime empire — or nothing at all.

Whatever the outcome, 181 television stations in the United States have signed up to air the syndicated two-hour show, making the programme available to 94 per cent of the country's viewers.

It will also be shown in Brazil, West Germany, Argentina, Italy, the Netherlands, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Paraguay.

In the best show business tradition, the vault's crudely poured concrete walls will come tumbling down at the start of the live broadcast but viewers will have to wait until near the end of the

two-hour show to get a look inside.

In between they will be offered a documentary on Capone which host Gerardo Rivera claims will be "the most definitive story about Capone ever done."

The vault — a chamber 40 metres long, 2.5 metres wide and 2.5 metres high — is beneath the pavement in front of a derelict 10-storey building which was once the Lexington Hotel.

The building was originally a luxury, turn-of-the-century hotel, and it ended as a dosshouse. In between, it served as a 400-room brothel and, during the era which gave Chicago a reputation it still tries to live down, headquarters for Capone and his gang.

The building, which is being rehabilitated by a foundation which wants to turn it back into a hotel, also contains secret passageways, stairways and exit tunnels which Capone used to elude

police and federal agents.

Capone historians have also said the hotel is probably the place where he got the venereal disease which ultimately rotted his brain and led to his death in 1948.

The plump, blonde teen-aged mistress with whom Capone shared his elegant fifth floor suite had syphilis, but Capone shunned treatment because he feared hypodermic needles.

He left the hotel for the last time in 1932 when he went to jail on Alcatraz Island for tax evasion. That conviction still haunts his estate.

The federal government claims the estate owes more than \$200,000 in back taxes from Capone's \$50 million a year empire of illegal booze, prostitution and gambling.

The Internal Revenue Service has already filed a \$800,000 lien against anything of value found in the vault.

Brazil to honour Neves

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — President Jose Sarney unveils a statue of Tancredo Neves Monday in homage to the architect of Brazilian democracy on the first anniversary of his death.

The ceremony will take place in Sao Joao Del Rey, birthplace of the 75-year-old president-elect who died after illness prevented him taking office as the country's first civilian leader following 21 years of military rule.

He died stunned the nation. Deprived of the man who had restored their hopes for a just society, true democratic rule and an end to corruption, Brazilians questioned the legitimacy of Mr. Sarney, inaugurated as acting president in March last year and who became president the day after Neves' death.

His designation as Neves' vice-president had been a political trade-off among the ruling alliance parties.

But in his 13 months in power Mr. Sarney has proved himself far more adventurous in some areas, particularly the economy, than Neves would have been. University of Brasilia political scientist David Fleischer said.

His Feb. 28 economic reform package cut Brazil's 250 per cent annual inflation rate to nil in its first month and was planned to stimulate further growth in the economy.

"Sarney is now riding the crest of a wave of popularity. The pac-

kage was a stroke of genius both economically and politically," Mr. Fleischer said.

Political analysts said Mr. Sarney had proved himself a liberal president and in his first months in power fulfilled many of Neves' campaign promises.

He ended censorship, lifted a 38-year ban on Communist parties, held mayoral elections in big cities and set in motion the re-writing of the constitution to provide for direct presidential elections.

In some fields, like emergency food programmes and agrarian reform, Mr. Sarney has not gone as far or as quickly as Neves had promised. But Neves would probably have relied on more traditional recessionary policies to stem inflation.

Mr. Sarney, formerly known for a lack of political ambition, has proved himself true to Neves' ideals. Brazil is as united today in its support for the government as it was when millions took to the streets to back Neves in his campaign for direct presidential elections.

Sources close to Mr. Sarney said widespread support generated by his reforms would give him confidence to impress his own style of politics on government.

"In the early stages (of Sarney) was all too aware that he was a stand-in for Tancredo Neves. Now he has worked out his own programme and is shedding the Tancredo cloak," one source said.

Sri Lankan reservoir collapses killing 20

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — At least 20 people were killed when the embankment around a large irrigation reservoir collapsed Sunday, sending water rushing into a nearby town, officials said.

At least 18,000 people were left homeless after the embankment collapsed near the eastern town of Kantale, said government officials in the provincial capital of Trincomalee.

Kantale is a prosperous settlement of rice farmers and has a large, government-owned sugar plantation and factory.

Witnesses said the escaping waters cut a swathe through villages that had just reaped a rich rice harvest and coursed into Tampalakumbaya Bay, a few kilometres south of Trincomalee.

The flood washed away 280 metres of the Kantale-Tincomalee road, which ran along the embankment and was part of the main highway linking the eastern port city with Colombo. A section of rail track also was washed away.

Vietnam: Postponement of talks will not affect U.S. ties

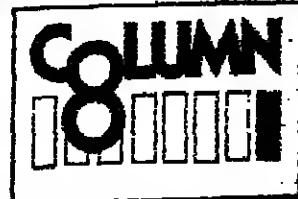
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When asked whether the attack would have an impact on relations with the United States, Mr. Thach said, "there is no implication." He added that it would not be "appropriate" to hold talks for the time being.

The session was to have been part of a series of periodic discussions with U.S. military officials on accounting for 1,792 Americans listed as missing from the Indo-China war.



Barking dog forces airliner to land

TOKYO (R) — A barking dog has forced a Japanese domestic airliner to make an unscheduled landing, airport officials said. An All Nippon Airways YS-11 plane had to land at Nagoya Airport in central Japan after one of several dogs in cages in the cargo section began barking, causing discomfort to some of 19 passengers, they said. The plane was bound for Tokyo from Okayama in western Japan. The noisy three-year-old male shepherd dog later arrived in Tokyo on a different flight.

Mafia informer sent piece of friend's tongue

BENEVENTO, Italy (R) — A jailed mafia informer has received a letter containing what the writer claimed was a piece of human tongue, police said. Pasquale Damico, a former member of the Naples mafia, the Camorra, received the fragment of flesh with a typewritten note. "This is the tongue of your friend. If you do not withdraw your accusations we will send you the tongues of your relatives," the note read. Police at the prison in Benevento, near Naples, said the fragment, sent by express letter, would be medically examined.

Cobb County protesters burn French products

KENNESAW, Georgia (AP) — About 100 demonstrators burned French products outside a museum to protest France's decision not to allow U.S. planes to fly over its country en route to bombing Libya last week. The protesters made a bonfire, throwing in designer jeans, one sign said "with alikes like this, who needs enemies?"

Man stoned to death for running prostitution ring

TEHRAN (R) — An man was stoned to death in public for adultery and running a prostitution ring from his sweet shop near Tehran. Kayhan newspaper has reported. It quoted the Islamic Revolutionary prosecutor in Karaj, 40 kilometres west of the capital, as saying 22 people had been arrested there in connection with the ring, six of them women.

Libyan farmer condemns Reagan as 'chicken killer'

TRIPOLI (R) — Farmer Falah Mukhtar Rabah has added "chicken killer" to the epithets hurled at U.S. President Ronald Reagan after last Tuesday's American air raids on Libya. "Reagan is a chicken killer," 61-year-old Rabah angrily told reporters outside his farm 20 kilometres south west of Tripoli. He said U.S. bombs fell on his farm killing some 500 chickens and chickens. Military Police Capt. Ahmad Abdullah, accompanying reporters on a tour of the area, said American planes were on a bombing run aimed at Tripoli International Airport and air force base early Tuesday when Libyan Air Defences turned them back. The planes dropped their bombs on farms five kilometres north of the airport.

Rome marks 2,739th anniversary of founding

ROME (AP) — Romans by tens of thousands poured out in balmy weather Sunday to mark the 2,739th anniversary of the founding of their city by legendary King Romulus. Pope John Paul II also noted the city's birth: in his Sunday noon blessing from a window of his Apostolic Palace apartments. Addressing more than 40,000 pilgrims and tourists, the Pontiff said April 21 is a day "worthy of being remembered." Tens of thousands of people, many of them women and children, took part in a marathon through the historic centre of the city, which was closed to traffic in the morning. Several thousand people took part in a cycling race in another part of the city while traffic police organised special events to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the force, with band concerts and exhibitions in major squares.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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WIN BY LOSING HEART

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ K63
♥ A5
♦ K7643
♣ 1096

EAST

♠ A172
♥ QJ108743
♦ J
♣ 2

SOUTH

♠ 84
♥ 6
♦ A52
♣ AKQJ854

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1-2 3 ♣

4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♣.

No one will claim that South ended up in the best contract. But few will dispute that his play was top drawer.

After East's three heart preempt, it became all but impossible for North-South to reach their optimum spot of three no trump. At five clubs, South had to produce an unusual safety play to secure his contract.

West led the two of hearts, and as soon as dummy hit the table, declarer saw that he would have on

problem if West held the ace of spades. However, if East held that card the contract was in jeopardy unless West could be kept off lead until dummy's diamonds were established to take care of at least one of declarer's aces.

All would be well if declarer could duck a diamond into East. Since East had at least seven hearts, though, he risked to be short in diamonds. Declarer found an elegant method of disposing of his unwanted third diamond.

He played a low heart from dummy to the first trick! East won the ten and returned the suit. Declarer completed his exchange of tricks by snuffing a low diamond while winning with the ace on the table.

The contract still required considerable care. Declarer drew just one round of trumps before cashing the ace and king of diamonds. When East showed out on the second diamond, declarer's thoughtful play was rewarded. He rifled a diamond high, crossed back to the board with the nine of trumps to ruff another diamond and set up a long card in dummy. His was still able to return to the board with a trump to pitch in one spade on the 13th diamond. In all declarer lost only one heart trick and one spade.